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WORLD TRADE IN DAIRY PRODUCTS, 1958, 1959, AND INDICATIONS FOR 1960

Summary

World trade in dairy products in 1959 set a postwar record, as trade in all whole milk products, except evaporated milk, registered gains. Adding impetus to the increased volume of trade in 1959 was the drought in Western Europe, which contributed to short supplies in this area of the world.

New Zealand, Australia, the Netherlands, and Denmark continued to be the major supplying countries. The United Kingdom was again the major importer. However, substantially more dairy products were shipped to the West European Continent, as short supplies existed in this area due to the dry summer. Butter and nonfat dry milk exports to Western Europe led the increase being up 109 million pounds and 63 million pounds, respectively.

Mainly due to a substantial decline in butter exports, world trade in dairy products will be down in 1960. Trade in other whole milk products will increase.

Butter

World exports of butter increased 3 percent in 1959 to a postwar record of 1.2 billion pounds. Of the fifteen butter exporting countries New Zealand, Denmark, Australia, and the Netherlands accounted for 79 percent of total shipments. New Zealand and Australia increased exports 43 million pounds each, as the former country maintained its position as first-ranking butter supplier. Australia was the third largest exporter in 1959. The second ranking supplier (Denmark) increased exports 3 percent, while the fourth-ranking supplier (The Netherlands) showed a decrease of 10 percent. Argentina increased exports over 3 times to 54 million pounds and thus became the fifth-ranking butter supplier.

Unlike 1958 the butter market was less concentrated as exports to the United Kingdom accounted for 76 percent of the total in 1959 compared with 80 percent in 1958. Smaller takings by the United Kingdom were mainly due to the relatively high prices on the world butter market in the last half of 1959. West Germany was the second most important butter market in 1959, increasing its imports by 56.4 million pounds to 73.1 million pounds. France, normally a country self-sufficient in butter, imported 62.3 million pounds in 1959, to help alleviate a temporary shortage caused by the summer drought.

Exports of butter in 1960 will be down slightly from the record level of 1959 but will be slightly higher than the 1958 level of 1,177 million pounds, as trade within the West European area levels off. Exports from New Zealand and Denmark, the two major exporting countries, will be down with New Zealand showing the largest decline. Shipments from Australia will also be down some in 1960. The Netherlands will probably show an increase.

Cheese

World trade in cheese totaled 937 million pounds in 1959; up 5 percent from the previous year. Western Europe was again the major market, taking 77 percent of total exports. The Netherlands and Denmark increased exports 8 percent each, as the former country maintained its position as number one cheese exporter. New Zealand showed exports of 198 million pounds, down 7 percent from 1958. Belgium, Italy, and the United States were the only small supplying countries to report declines in 1959, as exports from other small exporting countries increased 8 percent to 343 million pounds.

The United Kingdom was again the major cheese market in 1959, taking 308 million pounds -- up 33 million pounds from 1958. New Zealand remained the major United Kingdom supplier, but the Netherlands and Australia increased exports to this important market substantially. Imports by West Germany, the second-ranking cheese importer, were up slightly.

Indications are that cheese exports in 1960 will be up for the fifth consecutive year, as exports by New Zealand, the second-ranking supplier, were up substantially in first-half 1960. Shipments by the Netherlands and Australia will be up. Denmark's exports may be down slightly.

Dry Whole Milk

Dry whole milk exports increased 13 percent in 1959 to 230 million pounds, with the Netherlands accounting for most of the increase. The Netherlands exported 90 million pounds in 1959, up 36 percent from 1958. Exports by Denmark declined 8 percent to 53 million pounds. Mainly due to the relatively high price for U. S. dry whole milk, exports from this country were down again in 1959.

The Venezuelan market continued to expand in 1959, as takings were up 7 million pounds to 79 million. The Netherlands was the only country to show a sizable increase in shipments to Venezuela, although takings from Canada and Denmark were up slightly. Trade to Western Europe and Asia was up substantially, mainly due to increased shipments by the Netherlands to these areas.

Trade in dry whole milk will continue to expand in 1960, but to a lesser degree as takings by Venezuela, the major market may level off some from the high level of 1959. However, trade to Asia and Africa will continue to increase as the Netherlands and Denmark increase shipments to these areas.

Nonfat Dry Milk

World commercial trade in nonfat dry milk, rising steadily since 1950, reached a record high in 1959. Shipments totaled 450 million pounds in 1959 compared with 320 million in 1958 and 116 million in 1950. With the growing realization of the nutritional value of nonfat dry milk, the market is expanding and the product is generally known and accepted in most areas of the world. However, adding impetus to the increased trade in 1959 was the short supply situation in Western Europe.

The United States increased commercial exports 41 percent to 146 million pounds and thus remained the world's leading commercial supplier. New Zealand was again the second largest supplier, exporting 111 million pounds in 1959 up 31 million from 1958. Australia and the Netherlands reversed their trend of recent years by increasing exports substantially in 1959. Canadian shipments were also up sharply, as this country was the third largest exporter of nonfat dry milk in 1959.

The United Kingdom continued to be the principal world market, taking 37 percent of world exports in 1959. United Kingdom imports totaled 149 million pounds, up 63 million from 1958. Exports into Western Europe, exclusive of the United Kingdom, were up 77 percent to 145 million pounds in 1959. West Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands increased imports substantially, as production of nonfat dry milk in the latter two countries was down 10 and 48 percent, respectively.

Commercial trade in nonfat dry milk in 1960, although continuing at a very high level, will be down some from the record level of 1959. Indications are that takings by the United Kingdom will be down substantially, especially imports from New Zealand and Australia. However, these two countries will increase exports to other markets. Although dollar export shipments from the U. S. will be up considerably, total commercial shipments probably will be down, mainly because of reduced shipments under barter and sales under Title I, Public Law 480.

Evaporated Whole Milk

Evaporated whole milk exports were down for the second successive year in 1959, as takings by the Philippines, the major market, continued to decline.

The Netherlands increased exports 14 percent to 217 million pounds and thus accounted for 57 percent of total world trade. U. S. exports declined for the third successive year, as takings by the Philippines were down 47 percent. However, U. S. exports to Mexico were up again in 1959, totaling 19 million pounds. France increased exports 10 million pounds to 28 million pounds in 1959.

Although imports were down substantially, the Philippines continued to be the major world market in 1959, as takings totaled 56 million pounds. Cuba became the second largest market in 1959, by importing 21 million pounds--up 8 million from 1958. The African continent continued to show indications of becoming a better market for evaporated whole milk, as exports to this area increased 9 percent to 70 million pounds.

Indications are that exports of evaporated whole milk in 1960 will be up some from the low level of 1959, as all major suppliers showed increased shipments in early 1960. The United States led the increase by exporting 71.8 million pounds in the period January-September 1960, compared with 60.3 million in the same period of 1959. The Netherlands increased exports 8.9 million pounds in the first half of 1960.

Condensed Whole Milk

World exports of condensed (sweetened) whole milk totaled 573 million pounds in 1959, an increase of 3 percent over those of 1958.

The Netherlands, the major supplier, was the only country to show substantially increased exports in 1959, as their shipments increased 16 percent to 309 million pounds. Australia remained the second largest exporter, although shipments declined to 64 million pounds. Exports from Denmark and the United Kingdom declined while France and the United States showed slight gains.

Asia, the major marketing area, increased takings 3 percent to 399 million pounds and, thus again, took about 70 percent of total exports. Malaya and Singapore imported 151 million pounds in 1959, about the same as in 1958. Burma, Indochina, and Thailand all increased imports in 1959.

Indications are that exports of condensed whole milk will be up slightly in 1960. Through the first half of 1960, the Netherlands exported 161 million pounds compared with 146 million in the same period of 1959. The United Kingdom has also increased shipments substantially in 1960. However, shipments from other major suppliers are either about the same or down slightly from 1959.

Table 1 -- Butter 1/: Exports of major supplying countries by destination, 1958 and 1959 2/

Destination	Argentina 1958	Argentina 1959	Australia 1958	Australia 1959	Denmark 1958	Denmark 1959	France 1958	France 1959	Netherlands 1958	Netherlands 1959	New Zealand 1958	New Zealand 1959	Sweden 1958	Sweden 1959	United States 3/ 1958	United States 3/ 1959	Other 1958	Other 1959	Total 1958	Total 1959
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Western Europe:																				
Belgium-Luxembourg	4/	--	--	--	0.2	2.0	--	--	0.7	5.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.9	7.7
France	0.1	10.7	--	6.9	0.2	14.1	--	--	0.7	22.8	--	6.7	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	1.0	62.3
Germany, West	--	0.2	3.5	2.4	5/ 7.2	14.9	0.9	5.1	2.7	22.2	--	7.4	1.1	7.4	--	4.1	1.3	9.4	16.7	73.1
Italy	1.0	0.9	--	5.4	3.1	2.3	7.3	0.4	13.3	0.7	2.4	4/	3.7	--	--	3.1	8.6	3.7	39.4	16.5
Switzerland	--	--	--	--	4/	0.7	0.2	0.2	--	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.1	0.2	5.0
United Kingdom	13.1	33.9	114.8	148.8	210.6	212.1	6.0	2.6	65.7	30.6	375.9	392.8	31.0	--	--	10.9	124.8	92.7	941.9	924.4
Others	0.1	--	--	--	1.6	1.5	--	--	0.3	0.1	--	--	--	0.1	--	0.2	--	2.8	2.0	4.7
Total	14.3	45.7	118.3	163.5	222.9	247.6	14.4	8.3	83.4	82.1	378.3	406.9	35.8	8.6	--	18.3	126.6	112.7	1,002.1	1,093.7
Eastern Europe:																				
Czechoslavakia	--	--	--	--	0.8	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.8	1.1
Germany, East	--	--	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	0.4	0.2	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.9
Others	--	--	--	--	7/ 15.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7/ 4.4	--	--	--	7/ 14.1	7/ 13.3	33.9	13.3
Total	--	--	--	--	16.2	1.6	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	4.8	0.2	--	--	14.1	13.3	35.1	15.3
North America:																				
British West Indies	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.8	1.5	--	--	--	0.1	1.8	1.9	2.7	3.5
Cuba	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	0.6	1.6	--	--	0.7	1.6
Netherlands West Indies	4/	--	0.2	0.1	--	--	--	--	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	0.8
Panama	--	--	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	1.8	1.8	--	--	4/	--	--	--	2.0	1.8
United States	4/	--	4/	--	0.2	0.2	--	--	4/	--	1.3	1.0	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	1.2
Jamaica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.3
Others	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.2	0.3	5.6	3.4	--	--	0.4	0.4	--	--	6.5	4.5
Total	--	--	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	--	0.4	0.6	0.6	10.0	13.4	0.2	--	1.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	14.6	18.7
South America:																				
Peru	1.8	1.7	0.2	--	1.7	0.4	--	--	0.2	--	0.5	3.9	0.1	--	0.3	0.5	--	--	4.8	6.5
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.3	4/	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	0.3	0.2
British Guiana	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.5
Others	0.1	--	0.8	--	--	--	0.4	--	1.0	0.3	0.2	--	--	--	3.9	0.1	--	--	6.4	0.4
Total	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.3	1.7	0.4	0.4	--	1.5	0.3	0.7	4.1	0.1	--	4.2	0.8	--	--	11.5	7.6
Asia:																				
Israel	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.7	--	0.4	--	16.8	--
Lebanon	--	--	--	--	1.7	1.3	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	2.2	1.4
Ceylon	--	--	3.0	2.1	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.4	2.8
Hong Kong	--	--	1.8	1.8	--	--	--	--	4/	--	1.2	1.3	--	--	0.2	0.2	0.2	--	3.2	3.3
India	--	--	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4/	4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Malaya & Singapore	--	--	7.0	4.6	0.1	--	--	--	0.1	--	0.6	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.8	5.4
Philippines	--	--	0.3	0.2	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.8	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	0.9	1.1
Other	--	--	5.5	1.8	1.8	1.4	--	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.1	--	10.5	2.3	--	--	19.6	6.4
Total	--	--	17.6	10.5	3.9	2.7	--	0.2	1.2	0.2	3.7	4.1	0.1	0.1	27.4	2.6	0.6	--	53.9	20.4
Africa:																				
Algeria	0.9	--	--	--	1.6	0.3	8.3	13.3	6.3	2.9	--	--	1.2	4/	--	--	--	--	18.7	16.5
Belgian Congo	--	--	--	--	1.2	1.2	--	--	0.4	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	1.7
French West Africa	4/	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.4	--	--	4/	4/	--	--	--	--	2.3	2.1
Morocco	4/	3.0	--	--	2.3	3.1	0.3	--	2.3	0.1	--	--	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	0.2	7.2	6.6
Tunisia	--	--	--	--	8/	8/	0.5	0.8	0.4	--	--	--	4/	--	--	--	--	--	0.9	0.8
Union of South Africa	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.6
Others	--	--	0.5	--	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	3.6	1.8
Total	0.9	3.0	0.5	1.7	5.6	4.7	11.7	17.2	11.0	4.2	0.6	3.9	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	0.2	34.3	35.1
Oceania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All others	0.3	3.2	1.1	5.8	1.2	2.8	1.0	0.8	--	0.4	0.3	4.0	--	0.3	0.1	0.1	21.8	8.5	25.8	25.9
Grand Total	17.4	53.6	139.2	181.9	251.8	260.0	27.5	26.9	97.7	88.0	393.6	436.4	44.3	9.3	32.8	24.0	173.0	136.6	1,177.3	1,216.7

1/ Includes butter equivalent of anhydrous butterfat and ghee. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Exclusive of donations under Public Law 480. 4/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 5/ 1.8 million pounds to U. S. Armed Forces.
7/ All to U.S.S.R. 8/ Included with Algeria.

Table 2 -- Cheese: Exports of major supplying countries, by destination, 1958 and 1959 1/

Destination	Australia		Denmark		Finland		France		Italy	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Western Europe:										
Austria	--	--	0.6	1.5	3.7	4.3	--	--	0.4	0.4
Belgium-Luxembourg	--	--	2.9	3.0	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.6	1.3	1.3
France	--	--	0.9	4.1	2.0	2.0	--	--	6.1	5.5
Germany, West	0.3	--	89.0	93.4	7.8	5.8	0.7	3.3	0.9	0.9
Greece	--	--	0.2	0.2	0.2	--	--	--	1.1	0.8
Italy	--	--	10.9	9.4	2.0	5.1	1.0	0.5	--	--
Spain	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sweden	--	--	5.9	5.9	0.6	1.2	--	--	0.2	0.2
Switzerland	--	--	0.6	1.2	--	--	1.3	2.4	7.6	7.8
United Kingdom	13.2	34.3	22.3	22.9	0.1	1.4	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.4
Other	--	--	0.3	0.3	--	--	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	13.5	34.3	133.8	141.9	20.2	23.6	9.8	13.4	20.2	19.5
Eastern Europe:										
Czechoslovakia	--	--	0.3	--	0.8	--	--	--	--	--
Germany, East	--	--	6.0	8.0	5.0	--	--	--	--	--
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	--	--	6.3	8.0	5.8	--	--	--	--	--
North America:										
British West Indies	3/	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canada	--	--	2.7	3.1	0.4	--	0.5	0.5	2.5	2.4
Cuba	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mexico	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	3/
Netherlands W. Indies	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
United States	--	--	4/ 7.1	4/ 7.7	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.5	21.5	20.0
Other	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	0.5	0.8	0.1	--
Total	0.3	0.2	9.9	10.8	2.1	2.3	3.3	3.8	24.1	22.4
South America:										
Peru	--	--	0.5	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Venezuela	--	--	5.0	6.1	--	--	--	--	2.5	1.6
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	--	--	5.5	6.7	--	--	--	--	2.5	1.6
Asia:										
Israel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Japan	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.1
Lebanon	0.2	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	0.3	0.3
Malaya & Singapore	0.7	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3/
Philippines	0.2	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	3/	--
Turkey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	3.9	3.5	0.3	--	0.1	--	--	--	1.0	0.6
Total	5.2	5.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	--	--	--	1.4	1.0
Africa:										
Algeria	--	--	1.4	1.0	2.3	--	34.1	34.1	0.2	0.2
Belgian Congo	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.1
Egypt	3/	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	3/	--
French West Africa	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	2.7	2.4	--	--
Morocco	--	--	0.7	1.6	1.4	--	4.2	2.7	0.1	0.1
Tunisia	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	2.3	1.7	0.1	0.1
Others	0.3	--	0.1	--	0.1	--	0.8	2.2	0.7	0.7
Total	0.4	--	2.5	2.6	4.5	--	44.1	43.1	1.2	1.2
Oceania	3/	--	0.5	0.6	--	--	--	--	0.6	0.5
All others	0.3	2.8	1.9	3.3	0.1	13.4	3.7	2.0	0.5	0.3
Grand Total	19.7	42.5	161.1	174.2	32.8	39.3	60.9	62.3	50.5	46.5

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Exclusive of donations under Public Law 480. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Table 2 -- Cheese: Exports of major supplying countries, by destination, 1958 and 1959 1/ -- contd.

Netherlands		New Zealand		Switzerland		United States 2/		Others		Total	
1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
0.4	0.4	--	--	0.3	0.1	--	--	--	--	5.4	6.7
53.6	50.2	--	--	5.4	4.9	0.8	0.5	2.4	1.5	74.7	69.8
4.4	10.2	--	--	13.0	11.2	--	--	--	0.5	26.4	33.5
98.6	98.3	2.9	1.4	8.2	8.6	--	--	5.0	7.6	213.4	219.3
0.3	0.1	--	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	--	2.0	1.3
2.4	2.2	--	--	16.9	19.1	3/	--	17.5	19.2	50.7	55.5
--	0.2	--	--	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	0.3	0.3
5.5	4.9	--	--	0.6	0.6	--	--	6.0	0.9	18.8	13.7
2.2	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	11.7	13.9
19.6	33.1	187.2	174.9	1.6	2.1	--	5.2	26.1	29.2	274.7	308.0
0.3	0.3	--	--	0.7	0.8	0.1	--	0.7	0.3	2.4	2.0
187.3	202.2	190.1	176.3	46.9	47.6	1.0	5.8	42.1	59.4	664.9	724.0
--	--	--	--	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	1.2	0.1
--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	2.2	12.3	10.7
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
--	0.5	--	--	0.1	0.1	--	--	1.3	2.2	13.5	10.8
--	--	4.1	0.8	--	3/	0.4	0.5	--	--	4.5	1.5
1.6	1.6	--	3/	2.1	2.2	0.9	1.1	0.2	--	10.9	10.9
1.4	1.1	--	--	0.1	3/	0.7	0.5	--	--	2.2	1.6
0.4	0.5	--	--	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.7	--	--	1.4	1.3
1.3	1.3	--	3/	--	3/	0.1	0.1	--	--	1.4	1.4
1.5	1.6	3.6	4.3	7.0	11.7	--	--	4.3	5.4	49.0	55.5
2.9	4.3	--	4.1	0.1	--	1.4	1.4	0.2	--	5.5	10.6
9.1	10.4	7.7	9.2	9.4	14.0	4.3	4.3	4.7	5.4	74.9	82.8
0.2	0.1	--	--	--	3/	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.2
4.6	6.0	--	--	0.2	0.2	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	18.1	20.1
1.0	1.0	0.5	0.3	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	1.6	1.3
5.8	7.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.6	20.8	22.6
--	--	--	--	--	3/	6.4	--	--	--	6.4	--
0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	--	3/	0.1	3/	--	--	1.6	1.0
1.5	1.6	--	--	3/	3/	--	--	0.1	0.1	2.3	2.0
0.2	0.2	--	3/	--	3/	--	--	--	--	0.9	0.9
0.3	0.5	3/	3/	--	3/	0.4	3/	--	--	0.9	1.4
--	--	--	--	--	--	5.0	3/	--	--	5.0	--
1.7	2.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	--	0.2	0.2	--	--	7.6	7.2
4.6	5.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	--	12.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	24.6	12.5
2.3	2.4	--	--	0.1	0.2	--	--	0.7	0.4	41.1	38.3
0.7	0.7	--	--	0.3	0.3	--	--	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.6
--	--	--	--	--	3/	--	--	--	--	0.7	--
0.1	--	--	--	3/	3/	--	--	--	--	2.9	2.4
2.2	1.1	--	--	3/	3/	--	--	--	--	8.6	5.5
0.4	0.2	--	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	4.5	2.0
0.4	2.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	--	--	--	0.1	--	3.8	5.3
6.1	6.5	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.6	--	1.3	0.9	63.4	55.1
--	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	1.6
2.2	0.7	0.2	--	4.0	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	3.5	13.9	27.2
215.1	232.8	200.3	186.9	61.6	63.4	21.9	13.6	69.5	75.1	893.4	936.6

4/ Includes shipments to U. S. Armed Forces overseas.

Table 3 -- Dry Whole Milk: Exports of major supplying countries by destination 1958 and 1959 1/

Destination	Australia		Canada		Denmark		Netherlands		United States		Others 2/		Total	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Western Europe:														
Belgium-Luxembourg	--	--	3/	--	3/	--	9.9	8.0	3/	--	--	--	9.9	8.0
France	--	--	--	--	0.5	3/	0.1	1.5	3/	--	--	--	0.6	1.5
Germany, West	--	--	--	--	4.3	--	7.1	14.7	3/	--	4.0	4.5	15.4	19.2
Greece	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	1.8	2.0	3/	--	--	--	1.9	2.0
Switzerland	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	0.4	1.2	--	--	1.7	2.2	3.2	3.4
United Kingdom	2.1	3.3	--	--	3.7	0.3	5.4	10.9	--	--	8.8	11.0	20.0	25.5
Others	--	0.1	--	--	0.5	--	0.2	0.6	--	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	2.4
Total	2.1	3.4	3/	--	10.2	0.3	24.9	38.9	3/	0.9	10.3	18.5	47.5	62.0
Eastern Europe	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	0.6	--
North America:														
British West Indies	0.1	--	--	--	4.4	0.8	1.5	0.1	0.1	3/	0.1	1.2	6.2	2.1
Costa Rica	--	--	0.2	0.1	1.8	0.5	0.9	0.7	3/	3/	--	--	2.9	1.3
Dominican Republic	--	--	--	--	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.3	3/	3/	--	--	2.3	0.7
El Salvador	--	--	3/	--	1.1	1.0	2.5	2.7	0.1	3/	--	--	3.7	3.7
Guatemala	--	--	0.3	--	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	--	--	1.9	2.1
Honduras	--	--	3/	--	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	3/	3/	--	--	0.9	1.2
Netherlands West Indies	--	--	3/	--	3/	--	1.7	1.6	0.1	0.1	--	--	1.8	1.7
Others	--	0.1	0.1	--	0.7	3.7	1.5	1.9	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.2	2.9	6.7
Total	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	10.6	8.6	10.2	8.3	0.9	1.0	0.2	1.4	22.6	19.5
South America:														
Brazil	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.3	--
Peru	--	--	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	--	--	0.1	0.2	--	--	0.8	0.7
Venezuela	--	--	16.6	18.0	17.5	18.5	14.2	21.0	24.0	21.3	--	0.2	72.3	79.0
Others	--	--	--	--	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.8	0.4	0.1	--	--	1.8	2.5
Total	--	--	16.8	18.3	18.6	19.3	15.3	22.8	24.5	21.6	3/	0.2	75.2	82.2
Asia:														
Aden	0.1	--	--	--	0.6	0.2	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	0.7	0.6
Ceylon	3.5	2.8	--	--	0.6	2.4	--	--	3/	3/	--	--	4.1	5.2
Hong Kong	0.4	0.5	3/	--	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.4	3/	3/	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.1
India	0.4	0.3	--	--	0.4	--	0.2	--	3/	0.1	3/	--	1.0	0.4
Indonesia	0.8	0.9	--	--	1.9	3.6	0.9	0.6	--	--	--	--	3.6	5.1
Lebanon	0.2	0.1	--	--	0.5	0.9	0.9	2.1	3/	3/	--	--	1.6	3.1
Malaya & Singapore	3.6	4.0	--	--	4.6	4.3	1.0	1.3	3/	3/	1.0	1.2	10.2	10.8
Philippines	3/	--	--	--	0.2	0.1	--	0.4	1.0	1.1	--	0.5	1.2	2.1
Saudi Arabia	--	--	--	--	0.3	0.2	2.0	1.4	3/	3/	--	--	2.3	1.6
Taiwan	0.1	0.1	3/	--	0.1	--	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.1	--	--	1.3	1.4
Thailand	0.4	0.6	--	--	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	3/	3/	3/	--	1.8	2.1
Others	0.6	3.8	0.1	--	0.8	3.9	0.2	4.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	--	3.0	12.5
Total	10.1	13.1	0.1	--	11.6	16.6	7.1	13.0	2.4	1.5	1.2	1.8	32.5	46.0
Africa:														
Belgian Congo	--	--	--	--	2.6	3.3	1.3	1.6	3/	3/	--	--	3.9	4.9
Morocco	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	--	--	--	--	1.0	0.6
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	0.7	0.6	--	--	0.2	--	0.3	0.3	--	--	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.4
Sudan	--	0.1	--	--	0.2	0.1	--	0.9	--	--	--	--	0.2	1.1
Others	1.1	0.2	--	--	2.4	2.2	3.4	3.3	0.1	0.9	0.4	--	7.4	6.6
Total	1.8	0.9	3/	--	5.8	5.9	5.6	6.4	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.5	14.2	14.6
Oceania	0.9	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	0.7	--	1.7	0.1
All others	0.4	0.1	--	--	--	2.2	2.7	0.5	--	--	1.1	3.0	4.2	5.8
Grand Total	15.4	17.7	17.5	18.4	57.2	52.9	66.0	89.9	28.0	25.9	20.1	25.4	204.2	230.2

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Exports from other countries which can be identified as dry whole milk. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Table 4 - Nonfat dry milk: Exports of major supplying countries, 1958 and 1959 1/

Destination	Australia		Canada		Netherlands		New Zealand		United Kingdom		United States 2/		Others		Total	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Western Europe:																
Austria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Belgium-Luxembourg	---	0.8	2.7	21.9	0.6	0.9	---	---	---	---	---	14.6	---	---	3.3	38.2
Denmark	0.3	0.4	29.3	22.2	---	---	---	---	9.6	---	---	---	4.7	0.4	43.9	23.0
Germany, West	---	1.4	0.4	8.4	0.1	0.6	---	4.4	2.7	0.1	1.2	3.5	0.7	4.4	5.1	22.8
Greece	---	---	3/	0.1	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	---	---	0.5	0.2
Netherlands	0.6	1.7	---	16.1	---	---	2.0	1.3	1.1	2.2	---	16.1	25.0	14.1	28.7	51.5
United Kingdom	25.3	52.4	---	---	1.4	8.4	58.8	83.1	---	---	---	0.6	---	4.1	85.5	148.6
Others	---	0.2	---	---	0.5	1.5	---	---	0.1	0.4	---	7.3	0.2	---	0.8	9.4
Total	26.2	56.9	32.4	68.7	3.1	11.4	60.8	88.8	13.5	2.7	1.2	42.2	30.6	23.0	167.8	293.7
North America:																
British W. Indies	3/	0.5	0.2	0.5	---	---	0.2	1.9	3/	0.2	0.4	0.6	---	---	0.8	3.7
Canada	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	---	---	0.1	0.1
Jamaica	---	0.2	3/	---	---	---	3.4	5.7	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	3.4	6.1
Mexico	---	---	3/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18.6	21.2	---	---	18.6	21.2
United States	---	---	---	1.0	---	---	1.3	0.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.3	1.6
Others	0.6	---	0.3	---	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.6	---	---	4.8	2.5	---	---	6.8	3.2
Total	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	5.9	8.8	---	0.3	23.9	24.5	---	---	31.0	35.9
South America:																
Chile	---	---	4/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	---	1.1	---
Peru	---	---	4/	0.1	---	---	0.4	3.1	---	---	2.5	1.6	---	---	2.9	4.8
Venezuela	---	---	2.2	2.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	4.6	---	---	3.9	6.8
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.9	0.7	---	---	2.9	0.7
Total	---	---	2.2	2.3	---	---	0.4	3.1	---	---	7.1	6.9	1.1	---	10.8	12.3
Asia:																
Ceylon	2.1	1.0	---	---	---	---	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.6	---	---	---	---	3.3	2.9
Hong Kong	---	---	---	0.2	---	---	3/	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	---	---	0.6	0.7
India	2.9	0.3	4/	0.2	3/	---	6.2	5.6	1.7	2.7	15.0	19.8	---	---	25.8	28.6
Israel	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20.0	21.1	---	---	20.0	21.1
Japan	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	2.5	0.1	---	---	---	3.9	---	---	4.0	4.0
Malaya and Singapore	0.8	0.7	---	---	---	---	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	---	---	2.6	2.6
Philippines	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.1	---	---	16.7	4.8	---	---	17.2	4.9
Others	0.9	1.2	0.4	3.6	1.6	3.2	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.5	5.5	7.2	---	---	10.3	16.9
Total	8.4	3.2	0.4	4.0	1.6	3.2	11.4	8.8	3.5	4.5	58.5	58.0	---	---	83.8	81.7
Africa:																
Libya	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	---	---	---	0.2
Mauritus	3/	---	---	---	---	---	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	---	---	---	---	1.2	1.1
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	0.5	0.6	3/	---	---	---	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	3/	0.1	---	---	0.8	1.2
Others	0.5	0.1	---	---	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.0	2.1	1.5	8.0	5.2
Total	1.0	0.7	---	---	1.4	0.8	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.5	10.0	7.7
Oceania:	3/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Others:	---	1.2	0.1	0.4	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.7	1.3	10.9	12.9	2.3	2.3	17.0	19.1
Grand total	36.2	62.7	35.6	76.9	8.1	16.1	80.4	111.4	20.8	10.7	103.2	145.8	36.1	26.8	320.4	450.4

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Exclusive of donations under Public Law 480, concessional sales for special uses and Section 402 purchases.
3/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
4/ Shipments reported, but believed to be mainly for UNICEF.

Table 5 — Evaporated whole milk: Exports of major supplying countries by destination, 1958 and 1959 1/

Destination	Denmark		France		Netherlands		United Kingdom		United States		Others		Total	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Western Europe:														
Belgium-Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	9.8	7.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.8	7.9
France	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.3
Germany, West	2.4	2.1	—	6.4	2.5	3.2	2.6	2.7	—	—	—	—	7.5	14.4
Greece	—	—	—	—	9.0	9.2	—	—	6.6	5.0	—	—	15.6	14.2
Italy	—	—	—	—	1.7	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	1.4
Malta	—	—	—	—	4.4	11.3	7.7	3.2	—	—	—	—	12.1	14.5
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	4.9	6.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	6.2
United Kingdom	0.6	0.8	—	—	5.1	16.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.7	17.5
Others	0.7	0.6	—	—	1.6	1.6	4.0	2.6	2/	—	—	—	6.3	4.8
Total	3.7	3.5	—	6.4	40.0	58.8	14.4	8.5	6.6	5.0	—	—	64.7	82.2
Eastern Europe:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North America:														
Bermuda	—	—	—	—	2.4	2.7	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	2.5	2.9
British West Indies	—	—	—	—	5.5	3.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	3.4	3.6	9.6	7.4
Costa Rica	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.3	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.5	0.5
Cuba	—	—	—	—	4.6	13.3	—	—	8.3	7.7	—	—	12.9	21.0
Haiti	—	—	—	—	1.8	1.7	1.2	0.8	—	—	—	—	3.0	2.5
Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.0	18.6	—	—	16.0	18.6
Netherlands Antilles	—	—	—	—	6.5	5.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.5	5.5
Panama Canal Zone	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.6	—	—	—	0.6	0.1
Other	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.5	4.3	—	0.6	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.8	4.9	6.8
Total	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	23.3	31.1	2.2	2.1	27.1	27.3	3.5	4.4	56.5	65.3
South America:														
British Guiana	—	—	—	—	4.9	4.3	1.1	1.2	—	—	0.4	0.6	6.4	6.1
Peru	—	0.1	—	—	8.7	6.8	0.3	—	0.2	2/	—	—	9.2	6.9
Venezuela	—	0.1	—	—	0.7	0.9	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	1.1	1.2
Other	0.3	0.2	—	—	0.8	2.3	0.1	—	2/	—	—	—	1.2	2.5
Total	0.3	0.4	—	—	15.1	14.3	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	17.9	16.7
Asia:														
Aden	—	—	—	—	3.5	5.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	5.1
Bahrein	—	0.1	—	—	4.3	4.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.3	4.5
Burma	0.5	0.5	—	—	7.3	4.9	—	3.4	—	—	—	—	7.8	8.8
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	13.4	16.2	0.3	0.2	—	2/	0.7	—	14.4	16.4
India	1.9	2.0	—	—	1.9	1.3	5.5	2.8	2/	—	—	—	9.3	6.1
Indonesia	0.3	—	—	—	0.9	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	1.1
Kuwait	—	0.4	—	—	2.8	4.2	—	—	2/	—	—	—	2.8	4.6
Malaya & Singapore	—	1.0	—	—	2.5	1.9	5.3	4.8	0.2	—	1.5	—	9.5	7.7
Philippines	0.4	0.2	—	—	10.0	6.7	—	—	93.0	49.4	—	—	103.5	56.3
Saudi Arabia	—	0.3	—	—	4.5	3.3	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	4.6	3.6
Taiwan	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	—	2/	—	—	—	2/	0.6
Thailand	2.6	2.1	—	—	11.4	10.6	—	—	2/	2/	—	—	14.0	12.7
Other	0.4	0.2	—	0.2	0.8	3.9	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.9	—	—	2.7	6.4
Total	6.1	6.8	—	0.2	63.3	64.2	12.1	12.4	93.9	50.3	2.2	—	177.6	133.9
Africa:														
Algeria	—	—	8.8	10.3	6.4	4.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.2	15.1
Belgian Congo	—	0.1	—	—	0.8	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.9
French West & Equat. Africa	—	0.1	6.7	7.5	1.7	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.4	9.7
Ghana	—	0.3	—	—	10.3	12.5	1.0	1.2	—	—	—	—	11.3	14.0
Liberia	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.2	—	—	—	2/	—	—	1.1	1.2
Libya	—	—	—	—	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.5	—	—	—	—	2.4	2.3
Morocco	—	—	—	—	5.8	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.8	3.7
Nigeria	—	0.1	—	—	10.0	13.7	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	10.3	14.2
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	2.6	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	2.0
Tanganyika	—	—	—	—	1.5	1.4	0.3	0.3	—	—	0.1	—	1.9	1.7
Tunisia	—	—	0.6	0.5	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	1.1
Other	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	2.4	2.2	—	1.4	0.1	—	0.3	—	3.7	4.5
Total	0.4	0.8	16.6	19.0	44.4	46.8	2.2	3.8	0.1	—	0.4	—	64.1	70.4
Oceania	—	—	—	—	1.8	—	—	—	0.2	—	1.3	—	3.3	—
Others	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.7	2.5	1.6	5.4	2.0	0.4	0.1	1.0	6.6	10.3	12.8
Grand Total	10.8	12.4	17.7	27.6	190.4	216.8	37.8	30.0	128.8	82.9	8.9	11.6	394.4	381.3

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Table 6 -- Condensed whole milk: Exports of major supplying countries, by destination 1958 and 1959 1/

Destination	Australia		Denmark		France		Netherlands		United Kingdom		United States		Others		Total	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Western Europe:																
Belgium-Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	2.0	--	--	0.3	0.2	--	--	2.5	2.2
France	--	--	1.1	2.1	--	--	0.6	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	2.7
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	16.3	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.3	20.3
Italy	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	0.8	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.8	0.8
Switzerland	--	--	1.1	0.7	--	--	2.7	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.8	4.7
United Kingdom	--	--	4.4	3.6	--	--	1.3	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.7	4.8
Other	--	--	0.5	0.5	--	--	2.5	2.7	0.3	0.6	--	--	0.1	--	3.4	3.8
Total	--	--	7.1	7.0	--	2.1	26.4	29.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	34.2	39.3
North America:																
British Honduras	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1	1.7	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	1.7
British West Indies	0.7	--	0.2	--	--	--	14.7	18.3	3.3	0.9	--	--	--	--	18.9	19.2
Cuba	--	--	0.1	1.8	--	--	1.4	7.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	9.4
Dominican Republic	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--
French West Indies	--	--	--	--	3.5	2.9	1.0	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.5	3.8
Others	--	0.2	1.2	--	--	--	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.1	--	--	3.9	3.5
Total	0.7	0.2	1.5	1.8	3.5	2.9	20.2	30.3	5.7	2.3	0.1	0.1	--	--	31.7	37.6
South America:																
Bolivia	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	1.5
British Guiana	0.7	0.1	--	--	--	--	2.7	2.4	1.0	0.8	--	--	--	--	4.4	3.3
Peru	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	0.1
Venezuela	--	--	0.5	0.2	--	--	3.6	4.6	--	--	0.1	0.1	--	--	4.2	4.9
Others	--	--	0.2	0.3	--	--	0.7	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.9	2.0
Total	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.5	--	--	7.3	10.3	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	--	--	9.8	11.8
Asia:																
Burma	--	6.9	21.8	13.7	--	--	10.6	22.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	32.4	43.4
Ceylon	0.4	0.5	5.6	7.7	--	--	12.9	9.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.9	17.8
Hong Kong	0.1	--	0.4	--	--	--	11.6	11.1	2/	2/	--	--	--	--	12.1	11.1
India	0.1	--	0.3	2/	--	--	0.2	0.2	--	2/	--	0.4	--	--	0.6	0.6
Indochina	0.7	--	1.1	0.7	1.1	4.9	4.7	1.3	--	--	33.9	37.1	0.1	--	41.6	44.0
Indonesia	1.8	--	2.9	--	--	--	3.3	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.0	1.4
Malaya & Singapore	55.6	40.7	14.2	15.6	--	--	42.4	60.4	33.3	33.7	--	0.1	6.2	0.8	151.7	151.3
Philippines	--	1.0	1.0	0.2	--	--	25.7	27.1	--	--	0.1	0.4	3.7	3.7	30.5	32.4
Taiwan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	0.2	--
Thailand	1.0	1.7	9.0	9.9	--	--	53.1	53.1	--	--	0.2	--	3.1	3.5	66.4	68.2
Others	8.8	11.4	2.4	0.8	--	1.7	8.9	11.9	3.9	3.3	--	--	0.1	--	24.1	29.1
Total	68.5	62.2	58.7	48.6	1.1	6.6	173.4	198.9	37.2	37.0	34.4	38.0	13.2	8.0	386.5	399.3
Africa:																
Algeria	--	--	1.7	1.5	16.3	16.1	4.0	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.0	21.7
Belgian Congo	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	1.9	2.1	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.4	2.4	2.5
Morocco	--	--	0.3	0.1	3.0	--	6.3	7.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.6	7.2
French West and Equatorial Africa	--	--	0.9	0.5	6.4	6.5	4.1	4.3	--	--	--	--	0.6	0.5	12.0	11.8
Ghana	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	1.1	--	2/	--	--	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.2
Kenya - Uganda	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	0.7
Madagascar	--	--	--	0.2	4.3	3.7	1.8	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.1	6.6
Mauritius	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9	--
Portuguese Africa	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	5.0	4.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.0	5.0
Reunion	--	--	--	--	1.9	1.5	0.4	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3	2.0
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	0.9	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.7	--	--	--	--	4.0	4.0
Tanganyika	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	1.2
Tunisia	--	--	0.1	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.7	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	3.5
Union of South Africa	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4	--
Others	--	--	0.6	0.3	--	--	2.6	6.0	0.1	--	--	--	0.1	--	3.4	6.3
Total	2.8	1.2	3.7	2.9	33.2	28.8	34.3	38.1	2.0	1.7	--	--	1.2	1.0	77.2	73.7
Oceania	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3	--
Others	0.5	--	1.1	0.4	5.3	3.2	4.8	2.0	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	3.9	12.8	11.1
Grand Total	75.5	63.7	72.8	61.2	43.1	43.6	266.4	309.0	46.8	43.8	35.1	38.5	14.8	12.9	554.5	572.7

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

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FD 12-60
December 5, 1960

WORLD MILK OUTPUT

UP 2 PERCENT 1/

An increase of about 2 percent in world milk production in 1960 is forecast on the basis of preliminary estimates of production in 33 countries which in 1959 accounted for about 85 percent of the world's supply. Output in these countries is expected to reach approximately 596 billion pounds of cow's milk, compared with 583 billion pounds in 1959 and 574 billion pounds in 1958.

Gains are expected in all but 6 countries. Conditions have been generally favorable for milk production throughout Western Europe, in contrast to 1959 when drought sharply reduced output in some important milk producing areas. Production for this area in 1960 probably will be up about 5 percent.

Conditions in France have been excellent for production and are expected to continue throughout the remainder of the year. Milk production probably will increase by 10 percent over the greatly reduced output of 1959. In West Germany, production will probably be up about 4 percent, due primarily to higher yield per cow from last year's herd improvement program and the increased use of commercial feed as a result of roughage shortage caused by drought.

In the Netherlands, more cows in milk, abundant supplies of good quality hay, silaged grass and other roughage, together with increased rations of concentrates, will result in a rise in milk production in 1960 over a year earlier. In Sweden, favorable grazing conditions and somewhat higher prices are expected to keep milk production above 1959. Increasing cow numbers and abundant forage indicate a rise in the output of milk in Switzerland. Production in Ireland, the United Kingdom, Austria, Finland and Italy will be up 3 to 6 percent.

1/ This Circular contains more detailed information than the summary of similar title published in the monthly supplement issue of Foreign Crops and Markets of October 27, 1960.

Drought in 1959 appears to have been less severe in Eastern Europe and milk production in 1960 will probably be about the same as last year.

In the Southern Hemisphere, present indications are that milk production will approximate the 1959 level. Output in Chile is expected to rise. Dry weather has seriously affected pastures in Argentina and milk production will be down.

In Australia, some reduction in cow numbers, together with dryness in the principal dairy areas, are expected to keep milk production below the 1959 level. New Zealand recovered from the dry spell during the months of peak production and milk output in 1960 probably will be only about 1 percent below a year earlier.

Milk production in the Western Hemisphere is expected to increase about 2 percent. Output in Canada, off to a good start in the first 6 months of the year, probably will exceed 1959 production by approximately 4 percent. A slight increase is indicated in both Mexico and the United States.

Compared with the 1951-55 average, milk production in the 33 countries is up 20 percent. In Western Europe, output is about 18 percent higher, with Sweden the only country reporting smaller milk production in 1960 than in the 1951-55 period. Production in Eastern Europe is expected to run above the average.

Output in the Southern Hemisphere countries may be as much as 15 percent above the 1951-55 average, despite decreased production in Argentina.

In the Western Hemisphere countries, a gain of 8 percent over the 1951-55 average is expected.

Cow's milk: Estimate of 1960 production in important producing countries, with comparisons

Countries	Average 1951-55	Annual			1960 compared with 1959
		1958	1959	1960 1/	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
Canada	16,339	18,054	18,192	19,000	104
Mexico	3,806	5,010	5,544	5,600	101
United States	119,259	125,236	124,396	126,000	101
Cuba	1,422	1,631	1,643	1,635	99
Austria	5,336	6,067	6,122	6,350	104
Belgium	7,771	8,256	8,399	8,570	102
Denmark	11,521	11,347	11,940	12,020	101
Finland	6,147	6,898	7,165	7,380	103
France	38,051	46,830	44,303	48,845	110
Germany, West	36,023	39,390	40,655	42,280	104
Greece	494	718	736	755	103
Ireland	5,257	6,139	5,861	6,095	104
Italy	16,663	19,045	19,900	20,800	104
Luxembourg	395	445	450	460	102
Netherlands	12,654	13,759	14,199	14,770	104
Norway	3,554	3,790	3,902	4,010	103
Sweden	9,829	8,675	8,410	8,640	103
Switzerland	5,977	6,371	6,541	7,040	108
United Kingdom	23,250	26,481	25,626	27,100	106
Yugoslavia	2/ 3,324	4,830	5,066	5,225	103
Bulgaria	658	1,326	1,180	1,160	98
Czechoslovakia	7,568	8,295	8,308	8,390	101
Germany, East	9,794	12,469	12,845	12,200	95
Hungary	3,810	3,968	4,000	4,100	102
Poland	20,651	26,159	26,690	26,690	100
Rumania	3,952	4,422	4,540	4,655	102
U.S.S.R.	79,080	107,145	113,315	113,000	100
Japan	1,613	3,413	3,785	4,255	112
Argentina 3/	10,334	10,006	10,296	10,140	98
Brazil	7,294	10,133	10,442	10,860	104
Chile	1,587	2,010	2,197	2,215	101
Australia	4/ 12,518	13,439	14,693	14,450	98
New Zealand 5/	11,187	11,930	11,854	11,693	99
Total of above countries	497,118	573,687	583,195	596,383	102

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than a 5-year average. 3/ Milk for commercial use only; milk consumed on farms and milk fed not included. 4/ Excludes milk fed to livestock. 5/ Years ending June 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

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FD 11-60
December 1960

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS UP SLIGHTLY 1/

World production of factory dairy products (milk equivalent-fat basis) in the first 6 months of 1960 increased slightly over the same period of 1959.

In most countries of Western Europe, where conditions improved over the earlier year, milk output was above comparable 1959.

Milk production in Denmark increased during the first quarter of 1960, primarily because of higher prices paid to farmers for whole milk, notwithstanding the fact that prices of protein concentrates were higher than a year earlier and domestic supplies of roughages were smaller. During the April-June quarter of 1960, milk production dropped slightly below the level of the earlier year. This was attributed mostly to a decline in the price of butter.

Pastures in France throughout the first half of 1960 were excellent and milk production was considerably above the corresponding period of a year earlier. In the Netherlands, increased milk production during the first 6 months of 1960 was attributed to more cows in milk, abundant supplies of high quality hay, silaged grass and other roughages, and greater availability of concentrates.

A slight rise in the number of milk cows and higher yields resulted in more milk in West Germany. Farmers in Sweden, encouraged by higher prices for milk, kept production above 1959.

In the United Kingdom, both dairy cow numbers and milk production were up. Norway, Switzerland and Ireland reported milk output in excess of 1959.

Milk production declined in the Southern Hemisphere. Adverse weather and some decrease in cow numbers reduced production in Australia. Dryness

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1/ This circular contains more detailed information than the summary published in the monthly supplement issue of Foreign Crops and Markets of October 27, 1960.

in the principal dairy areas slowed up milk production in New Zealand throughout the first half of 1960. Dry weather during the Argentine fall and winter seriously affected pastures and milk production was down.

Production was up in both Canada and the United States.

Creamery butter output in the first half of 1960 for the 13 countries reporting rose approximately 3 percent over the same period of 1959. In Denmark, production showed an appreciable increase, despite a falling off in May and June. More milk was available for processing in West Germany and output of butter throughout the first 6 months of 1960 exceeded a year earlier. Other countries in Western Europe in which butter production rose were Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Ireland and the United Kingdom. Output in France for this period declined, the sizable increase of the second quarter being insufficient to offset the reduced output of the first 3 months.

Smaller production in Australia and New Zealand reflected the reduced quantities of milk available for manufacturing. In Canada and the United States, much of the larger supply of milk for processing into dairy products was used for butter.

Cheese production in factories in the first 6 months of 1960 also rose 3 percent over the corresponding months of 1959. Output was up in all countries of Western Europe except Denmark and France. In Australia production for the 6-month period was below comparable 1959. New Zealand also reported output smaller than a year ago.

In both Canada and the United States, there were gains in cheese output over the previous year in each month of the period.

Production of canned milk (condensed and evaporated) in the first half of 1960 rose 3 percent over the corresponding half of 1959. The United States was the only country recording smaller output for 1960 than in the preceding year.

Dried milk production, most of which is nonfat dry milk, was up 10 percent over comparable 1959. In Europe, output was higher in France, West Germany and Sweden, but lower in the United Kingdom. While production of both types of dried milk declined in Australia, that of nonfat dry milk showed the greater decrease in this period. In Canada, overall dried milk output was up, despite a drop in production of nonfat dry milk. Output of both whole and nonfat dry milk in the United States was above that of the earlier year.

CURRENT CONDITIONS ABROAD

Denmark: Since mid-summer, abundant rainfall has restored the growth of pastures.

Western Germany: Milk production continued to increase through the third quarter, due to the availability of ample feed supplies.

France: Prospects are for the continued large scale production of milk due to excellent pastures.

The Netherlands: With more cows in milk and feeds in good supply, the outlook is for continued high milk production during the next several months.

The United Kingdom: Rainfalls in the third quarter have benefited pastures and milk production continues at a high level.

Australia: Recent rains have broken the long dry spell in Queensland. It has been dry in New South Wales, but in Victoria, the principal dairying State, conditions have been favorable for dairying.

New Zealand: Conditions have improved considerably during the past month. Pastures have a good growth and stock is reported to be in good condition.

Canada: Although milk production in the third quarter dropped slightly below comparable 1959, due to poor pastures in September, the outlook for the year as a whole is for an output in excess of a year ago.

United States: Milk production is continuing at a high level and for the year is expected to exceed 1959 output by a little more than a billion pounds.

FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries, January-June 1960 (preliminary) with comparisons

Country	1959			1960			Jan.-June 1960 compared with Jan.-June 1959
	January through March	April through June	Total, January-June	January through March	April through June	Total, January-June	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Percent
BUTTER							
Canada	38,499	107,918	146,417	43,874	110,281	154,155	105
United States	346,735	407,802	754,537	370,155	421,445	791,600	105
Belgium	18,254	34,766	53,020	---	---	---	---
Denmark	80,027	113,758	193,785	88,625	110,450	199,075	103
Finland	38,477	55,559	94,036	41,594	---	---	---
France 1/	110,200	129,100	239,300	86,000	137,400	223,400	93
Germany, West	196,223	249,421	445,644	213,892	258,077	471,969	106
Ireland	4,771	31,293	36,064	4,894	33,735	38,629	107
Netherlands	25,849	57,015	82,864	---	---	---	---
Norway	6,042	13,678	19,720	8,175	16,536	24,711	125
Sweden	33,618	54,936	88,554	36,789	58,858	95,647	108
Switzerland	15,591	22,970	38,561	18,781	24,974	43,755	113
United Kingdom	3,584	18,592	22,176	15,456	1/32,055	47,511	214
Argentina	44,932	25,174	70,106	45,870	1/27,930	73,800	105
Union of So. Africa	27,123	16,920	44,043	26,940	---	---	---
Australia	123,608	63,100	186,708	123,050	48,962	172,012	92
New Zealand	146,919	47,277	194,196	139,539	44,450	183,989	95
CHEESE							
Canada 2/	8,084	32,608	40,692	11,232	35,889	47,121	116
United States	313,785	431,635	745,420	327,035	446,225	773,260	104
Denmark	55,335	84,877	140,212	54,674	81,571	136,245	97
France 1/	183,000	205,000	388,000	165,800	210,600	376,400	97
Netherlands	72,574	137,152	209,726	---	---	---	---
Norway	18,327	29,835	48,162	20,380	29,553	49,933	104
Sweden	22,433	38,783	61,216	27,172	38,757	65,929	108
Switzerland	23,124	41,186	64,310	27,353	42,604	69,957	109
United Kingdom 3/	33,600	81,312	114,912	46,368	1/88,540	134,908	117
Argentina	77,451	54,454	131,905	73,609	1/60,180	133,789	101
Union of So. Africa	8,348	6,223	14,571	9,189	---	---	---
Australia	24,116	14,126	38,242	25,465	12,051	37,516	98
New Zealand	59,270	19,474	78,744	59,150	17,703	76,853	98
CANNED MILK							
Canada 4/	54,644	113,258	167,902	65,517	111,586	177,103	105
United States 5/	480,516	768,421	1,248,937	455,240	713,240	1,168,480	94
France 1/	41,300	82,800	124,100	49,400	93,500	142,900	115
Germany, West	150,726	233,552	384,278	194,653	264,890	459,543	120
Netherlands	152,759	217,016	369,775	---	---	---	---
United Kingdom	81,760	161,734	243,494	92,064	1/184,425	276,489	114
Argentina	8,785	4,125	12,910	8,586	1/5,180	13,766	107
Australia 6/	36,926	19,675	56,601	44,151	17,038	61,189	108
DRIED MILK 7/							
Canada 8/	25,954	67,662	93,616	27,611	71,086	98,697	105
United States 8/	459,994	625,287	1,085,281	508,050	656,350	1,164,400	107
Belgium	8,397	27,556	35,953	---	---	---	---
France 1/	17,400	39,700	57,100	28,600	56,600	85,200	149
Germany, West	34,438	59,934	94,372	48,696	73,938	122,634	130
Netherlands	15,569	85,983	101,552	---	---	---	---
Sweden	6,167	14,683	20,850	12,103	20,571	32,674	157
Switzerland	4,156	6,657	10,813	5,538	---	---	---
United Kingdom	18,368	49,728	68,096	17,096	1/48,415	65,511	96
Argentina	9,343	4,127	13,470	8,760	1/5,495	14,255	106
Australia	32,949	15,611	48,560	34,335	12,450	46,785	96
New Zealand 9/	24,264	5,847	30,111	28,961	8,435	37,396	124

1/ Estimated. 2/ Cheddar cheese only. 3/ Total cheese production. 4/Both bulk and case goods. 5/ Evaporated whole and condensed whole case goods only. 6/Includes mixtures of full cream and skim milk, mixtures of full cream, skim and buttermilk, and "coffee and milk." 7/ Dried whole milk and nonfat solids production. 8/Includes dried milk for animal feeding. 9/Nonfat dry milk production only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of Office research and related information.

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November 10, 1960

BRITISH AND GERMANS PLEASED WITH FIRST INSTANT NONFAT DRY MILK [1]

Consumers in the United Kingdom and West Germany tried instant nonfat dry milk for the first time this fall and reacted favorably to this U. S. product.

Visitors to the U. S. exhibits at the British Food Fair in London and the IKOFA Food Fair in Munich saw a wide variety of U. S. brands and consumer-size packages displayed and were given the opportunity to purchase some to try at home. Some skepticism was overcome by demonstrations and taste samples of the reconstituted milk. The favorable consumer acceptance prompted numerous trade inquiries from wholesalers and grocers interested in handling this product.

Similarities In The Potential Markets

Both the United Kingdom and West Germany have raised their economies to prosperous levels since the end of World War II. Nevertheless, there are still many households which are without refrigerators. The consumers in both countries are familiar with conventional nonfat dry milk since large quantities were shipped from the United States during and immediately after the War. The United Kingdom currently imports about 100 million pounds annually, largely from New Zealand and Australia with smaller amounts coming from the Netherlands and Denmark. West Germany also imports small amounts of dried milk products from European dairy suppliers. Instant nonfat dry milk is not available in either country from domestic producers or other supplying countries. On the other hand, dollar import licenses are not issued by either country for this commodity.

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[1] This Circular is based upon firsthand observations of W. L. Scholz, Foreign Agricultural Service marketing specialist at the London and Munich Trade Fairs.

The Exhibits at London and Munich

In view of these facts, the Foreign Agricultural Service, in cooperation with the Dairy Society International (DSI) and its member organization, The American Dry Milk Institute (ADMI), decided that the popularity of instant nonfat dry milk in the United States warranted promotion of this U. S. commodity in the foreign market.

The popular European food fairs at London and Munich were chosen to launch the promotion campaign. Both fairs are international with 24 countries in addition to the United Kingdom participating in London and 19 countries participating in the Munich IKOFA Fair.

While many dairy exporting countries promoted butter, cheese, and some processed milks, none except the United States Exhibit had instant nonfat dry milk included in their exhibits. Preliminary attendance figures at the British Fair indicate that 316,000 people visited the Fair between September 1 and September 17. In Munich over 400,000 people attended from September 20 to October 2.

The U. S. dairy exhibit was similar at both shows. Consumer-size packages of 10 brands of instant nonfat dry milk contributed by U. S. dairy companies were displayed at each Fair. Local employees demonstrated the ease of reconstituting the milk and used it in cooking demonstrations.

At each Fair almost 10,000 specially prepared, nonbranded packets (3.8 oz. size to reconstitute to the Imperial quart in Britain and the liter in West Germany) were sold. A general leaflet prepared and donated by ADMI was available for handout in London and was translated and published by DSI for handout in Munich. A special day was set aside during each Fair for a dairy reception for importers, wholesalers, and government officials. At each reception, a buffet featured dishes using instant nonfat dry milk in preparation.

The Effect of These Exhibits

In both countries consumers were somewhat skeptical at first. Remembering the wartime and postwar types of nonfat dry milk, the consumers were reluctant to purchase the sample packages because of suspected difficulty in reconstituting and fear of a distinct cooked flavor in the reconstituted milk. Demonstrations showed the instantaneous reconstituting potentiality of the new U. S. milk. Taste samples were offered to prove that the milk had no objectionable taste. The British seemed to prefer the milk refrigerated, whereas the Germans preferred to taste it immediately after reconstituting with tap water.

Trade inquirers were frequent. One man associated with a shipping firm is seriously considering using this product on ships traveling to America and Africa. An industrial caterer in the United Kingdom estimates that he could use 4,500 pounds per week, and a Munich caterer is anxious to use this product in her business. There were numerous inquiries from people on fat-free diets. Food editors from several newspapers and magazines in London and Munich wrote favorable articles on the product and indicated to their readers that it was a product that should be available in local retail stores. Names and addresses of these and others expressing interest at the Fairs are available from the Dairy and Poultry Division; Foreign Agricultural Service; U. S. Department of Agriculture; Washington 25, D. C.

Future Promotion Activities

Based on the success of the introduction of instant nonfat dry milk in London and Munich, FAS and DSI are planning continued promotional activities for this product. Since home refrigeration is not widespread in many areas of the world, consumers consider the ease of storing and long shelf life to be the greatest advantage of the instant milk. The ease of reconstituting this product and use in home cooking and dependability as a safe, nutritious product are other factors considered.

The retail cost will be important. In Greece, where 2 brands of U. S. instant nonfat dry milk are currently competing with a Canadian brand, the instant nonfat retails for the equivalent of about 14.7 cents to make 1 quart. Fluid milk (3.5 percent butterfat) retails for the equivalent of 26.3 cents per quart.

Summary

Described as "instant skim milk" or "wundermilch aus der U.S.A." instant nonfat dry milk was successfully introduced at the recent European Food Fairs. Continued promotion and the establishment of trade contacts should result in a substantial foreign market for the U. S. dairy industry.

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U. S. DAIRY EXPORTS DOWN SUBSTANTIALLY IN 1959

Summary

U. S. dairy product exports in 1959 were down substantially from the level of 1958. On a whole milk equivalent (butterfat) basis exports totaled 1.2 billion pounds compared with 2.9 billion in 1958. This sharp reduction was caused mainly by the discontinuance of cheese shipments under Section 416 of Title III, Public Law 480. Exports of dairy products were equal to about 1 percent of total whole milk production in 1959.

With the exception of condensed milk, exports of all major dairy items in 1959 showed a reduction from 1958. Despite the increase in shipments of condensed milk, total canned milk exports were down again in 1959 because of reduced shipments of evaporated milk to the Philippines. Due to discontinuance of shipments under Section 416, cheese exports were down 144 million pounds. Butter and dry whole milk exports were down 8 million and 3 million pounds, respectively. Nonfat dry milk shipments increased slightly.

Total value of U. S. dairy product exports in 1959 is estimated at 133 million dollars, down 33 percent from 1958. The sharp decline of 31 million dollars in value of cheese exports was in line with the decrease in exports. However, due mainly to a reduced export price for nonfat dry milk in the early months of 1959, total value of nonfat shipments were down 26 percent, as against a slight increase in quantity exported.

1960 Outlook

U. S. dairy product exports are expected to be down again in 1960 with butter exports leading the decline. Cheese exports will remain at about the same level as in 1959. Government stocks of these two products were down appreciably in late 1959 and early 1960. Total canned milk exports will be up some in 1960 with evaporated milk shipments accounting for most of the increase. Exports of nonfat dry milk should be somewhat higher in 1960.

Exports

Total exports of dairy products from the United States in 1959 on a whole milk equivalent (butterfat basis) were 1.2 billion pounds compared with 2.9 billion in 1958. Shipments of cheese under Section 416 of Title III, (food donations for relief and charity) were discontinued in 1959, accounting for a substantial part of the total decline. Cheese exports were only 14.5 million pounds compared with 158.0 million in 1958. There were no exports of cheese under Title I (foreign currency sales) Public Law 480 in 1959. Commercial exports continued to decline as they totaled 5.4 million pounds with Venezuela again the major market taking 39 percent of such sales.

Butter exports (including the butter equivalent of anhydrous milkfat) totaled 24.0 million pounds, down 8.2 million from 1958. Foreign currency sales declined to 36,000 pounds from a record high of 27.2 million in 1958. However, this substantial decline in Title I shipments was partially offset by increased exports to Western Europe where supplies were limited during the late months of 1959 due to the dry summer. Commercial shipments (barter and dollar sales) of butter totaled 23.8 million pounds in 1959 compared with 4.9 million in 1958. Most of the butter exported in 1959 was under barter agreements.

Exports of nonfat dry milk totaled 673 million pounds in 1959 compared with 671 million a year earlier. Donations under Section 416 continued to account for the major share of exports but to a lesser degree as such shipments were down 53 million pounds from the previous year.

About 82 percent of Section 416 donations were shipped to Europe and Asia. Title I sales of 53 million pounds declined 9 million pounds with Israel, India, and Poland continuing to take the bulk of such sales. Of the 93.0 million pounds exported commercially (barter and dollar sales), Mexico imported 21.2 million, while the Netherlands and Belgium imported 16.1 million and 14.6 million, respectively.

Dry whole milk exports declined 2.8 million pounds to 25.9 million in 1959. Venezuela was again the principal market for U. S. dry whole milk, taking 21.3 million pounds through commercial channels.

Total canned milk exports were down 26 percent to 121.3 million pounds, with reduced shipments of evaporated milk accounting for the entire decrease. Shipments of evaporated milk to the Philippines, the major market, were down 47 percent to 49.4 million pounds. Evaporated milk shipments to Mexico increased 16 percent to a record high of 18.6 million pounds. Exports of condensed milk totaled 38.3 million pounds in 1959 compared with 35.0 million in 1958, the first increase since 1956. The increase was mainly due to increased shipments to Indochina under Section 402, Public Law 665.

Exports of infant and dietetic foods (milk base) increased 16 percent to 14.3 million pounds. Shipments to Latin America account for 65 percent of the total with Venezuela, the major market, taking 5.5 million pounds. Shipments of malted milk compounds and mixes also increased in 1959, totaling 3.2 million pounds. The Philippines and Ceylon imported about 56 percent of the total.

IMPORTS

In 1959, the value of U. S. imports of dairy products, including casein was $49.6 million, up 9 percent from 1958. Cheese and casein again were the major import commodities, accounting for over 98 percent of the total value. Since most dairy products are under import quotas, there is usually little variation in year-to-year quantity or value figures.

Cheese imports in 1959 totaled 63.9 million pounds, an increase of 15 percent over 1958. Imports of cheese are mainly of the specialty varieties, pecorino, provolone, and provolette from Italy; swiss from Switzerland; edam and gouda from the Netherlands; and blue mold from Denmark. Imports from Italy account for about 35 percent of total cheese imports.

Casein imports totaled 94.5 million pounds in 1959 compared with 91.3 million in 1958. Argentina continued to be the major source, supplying 48 percent of the total. Imports from New Zealand accounted for 22 percent of the total as this country increased its exports to the U. S. by 7.6 million pounds from 13.6 million to 21.2 million pounds in 1959. Australia and Poland were other major suppliers, shipping 10.8 and 9.0 million pounds in 1959, respectively.

Table 1.--DAIRY PRODUCTS: U. S. exports of specified products, by type of shipment, 1957-59

Commodity	Total exports	Public Law 480			Public Law 665 Section 402	Other government programs 2/	UNICEF donations	Exports exclusive of government programs
		Title I sales for foreign currency	Title II donations	Title III donations 1/				
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Butter 3/:								
1957	9,986	3,123	2,150	561	92	--	--	4,060
1958	32,234	27,236	--	--	149	788	--	4,061
1959	24,027	36	--	--	224	16,663	--	7,104
Cheese:								
1957	172,458	5,222	11,557	143,647	29	--	--	12,003
1958	157,949	11,069	2,962	133,157	27	2,589	--	8,145
1959	14,455	--	331	--	42	8,693	--	5,389
Canned milk:								
1957	202,256	13,630	--	--	125,837	--	--	62,789
1958	163,621	6,648	--	--	47,519	--	--	109,454
1959	121,289	4,957	--	--	39,393	--	--	76,939
Dry whole milk:								
1957	40,246	2,243	--	--	500	--	--	37,503
1958	28,673	472	--	--	170	--	--	28,031
1959	25,926	38	--	--	207	--	--	25,681
Nonfat dry milk:								
1957	670,654	17,499	38,601	410,011	--	76,846	87,659	40,038
1958	671,240	61,944	29,323	437,183	1,849	49,763	56,103	35,075
1959	672,778	52,818	11,564	383,784	22,030	86,695	75,887	40,000

1/ Food for relief and charity; mainly donations
2/ Partially estimated; includes government-to-government sales at nominal prices for restricted uses.
3/ Includes butter equivalent of butter oil and ghee.

Table 2.--BUTTER AND CHEESE: U. S. exports by country of destination, annual 1957-59

Country of destination	Butter 1/						Cheese					
	Total exports, including shipments under government programs			Exports exclusive of government programs 2/			Total exports, including shipments under government programs			Exports exclusive of government programs 2/		
	1957	1958	1959 3/	1957	1958	1959 3/	1957	1958	1959 3/	1957	1958	1959 3/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Canada 4/	36	9	45	36	9	45	854	883	1,071	854	883	1,071
Mexico	62	89	164	62	89	164	1,331	1,067	714	813	803	714
Guatemala	33	--	--	33	--	--	104	181	135	104	109	50
El Salvador	30	12	34	30	12	34	586	54	45	52	36	8
British Honduras	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	97	--	--	16
Honduras	18	17	16	18	17	16	656	632	6	--	--	--
Nicaragua	63	100	--	63	100	--	--	13	6	--	13	--
Costa Rica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	409	2	--	--	2
Panama	320	5	14	320	5	14	2,177	1,483	830	672	328	256
Panama Canal Zone	--	141	38	--	110	--	--	223	88	--	200	52
Bahamas	23	16	34	23	16	34	128	290	261	128	81	47
Bermuda	--	--	61	--	--	--	--	178	201	--	46	73
Cuba	1,092	607	1,581	1,092	61	155	530	726	505	530	690	412
Haiti	61	7	13	61	7	8	286	324	169	116	95	16
Jamaica	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,795	133	45	27	23	27
Leeward & Windward Is.	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	43	--	--	12
Curacao	1	1	22	1	1	22	80	83	88	80	56	31
South America:												
Colombia	--	255	--	--	--	--	--	5,366	2	--	--	2
Ecuador	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	448	5	--	--	5
Peru	360	294	482	360	201	51	1,021	1,920	89	56	55	63
Chile	--	--	86	--	--	47	--	18,082	4	--	--	4
Venezuela	2	--	224	2	--	224	2,149	2,725	3,042	2,149	2,470	2,085
Brazil	14	3,631	--	14	--	--	1,034	--	--	--	--	--
Bolivia	1	--	--	1	--	--	493	1	--	3	1	--
British Guiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Europe:												
United Kingdom	--	--	10,937	--	--	--	19	1	5,231	--	1	197
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	--	34,845	28,877	--	--	--	--
Portugal	--	--	218	--	--	--	3,879	4,070	--	--	1	--
France	--	--	--	--	--	--	550	373	--	33	13	--
Belgium	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,125	838	521	2,063	147	--
Germany, West	--	--	4,071	--	--	4,071	19,240	12,973	--	505	--	--
Switzerland	1,042	22	--	1,042	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Italy	2,071	--	3,122	--	--	--	23,900	5,854	22	1,644	25	--
Poland	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	2,331	--	--	--	--
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,283	2,677	--	59	--	--
Trieste	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,370	378	--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,591	17,197	--	--	--	--
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,819	15,562	575	--	--	127
Asia:												
Turkey	4	1,297	5	--	--	--	32	4,976	1	--	--	1
Israel	674	16,682	--	20	--	--	4,887	8,054	1	--	2	1
Jordan	4	--	--	--	--	--	103	60	3	--	--	3
Iran	3	2	--	--	2	--	8	10	4	8	10	2
Pakistan	3,063	5,112	9	--	--	9	21	16	16	21	16	6
India	--	--	2	--	--	2	698	1,340	4	--	--	4
Thailand	--	176	36	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	5	--
Indochina	85	168	224	--	--	--	1,451	894	42	--	--	--
Hong Kong	--	245	204	--	122	16	9	9	5	9	9	5
Taiwan	2	90	61	--	90	61	87	2	--	--	2	--
Korea	3	387	808	--	387	808	1,730	4,424	--	--	5	--
Japan	4	2,683	1,188	4	2,683	1,188	38	665	46	--	60	46
Philippines, Rep. of	54	34	115	54	34	--	816	985	28	--	225	28
Africa:												
Morocco	--	93	135	--	62	135	--	950	--	--	--	--
Liberia	--	11	6	--	--	--	--	2	9	--	2	--
Ghana	--	20	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tunisia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,604	331	--	1,642	--
Libya	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,782	5	--	--	5
Egypt	--	--	--	--	--	--	56	978	18	--	5	18
All others	861	26	66	824	--	--	17,677	1,835	145	2,077	86	--
Total	9,986	32,234	24,027	4,060	4,061	7,104	172,458	157,949	14,455	12,003	8,145	5,389

1/ Includes butter equivalent of butteroil and ghee. 2/ Partially estimated. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes Newfoundland and Labrador.

Table 3.-- DRIED MILK: U. S. exports by country of destination, annual 1957-59

Country of Destination	Nonfat dry milk: Total exports, including shipments under gover ment programs 1957	1958	1959 2/	Nonfat dry milk: Exports exclusive of government programs 1/ 1957	1958	1959 2/	Dried whole milk: Total exports, including shipments under government programs 1957	1958	1959 2/	Dried whole milk: Exports exclusive of government programs 1/ 1957	1958	1959 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Canada 3/	1,275	58	81	1,275	58	81	226	305	335	226	305	335
Mexico	15,337	19,502	22,403	15,084	18,581	21,172	150	85	274	150	85	274
Guatemala	1,812	1,881	1,940	305	481	3	99	124	85	99	124	85
El Salvador	1,396	1,435	1,888	40	1,018	250	78	57	25	78	57	25
British Honduras	330	760	603	--	131	--	--	2		--	2	--
Honduras	1,079	937	807	259	183	178	83	29	10	83	29	10
Nicaragua	8	8	9	8	8	4	50	55	6	50	55	6
Costa Rica	615	376	65	72	61	--	45	10	7	45	10	7
Panama Republic	3,450	2,130	1,545	651	357	25	1	9	71	1	9	71
Panama Canal Zone	380	142	187	380	81	107	301	37	1	301	37	1
Bahamas	231	253	308	231	133	248	41	38	47	41	38	47
Bermuda	127	228	379	127	158	209	40	3		40	3	--
Cuba	105	112	2,386	105	112	108	56	73	45	56	73	45
Dominican Republic	123	344	50	123	--	47	29	11	10	29	11	10
Haiti	499	827	4,479	59	30	14	1	5	5	1	5	5
Jamaica	1,773	1,029	1,077	--	13	13	--	--	4	--	--	4
Leeward & Windward Is.	1,373	1,371	1,561	1,373	298	10	--	5	--	--	5	--
Netherlands Antilles	140	237	152	140	202	104	83	78	57	83	78	57
South America:												
Colombia	12,432	19,320	10,152	--	1,373	--	34	--	--	34	--	--
Ecuador	250	1,796	1,753	12	61	13	76	29	28	76	29	28
Peru	4,770	9,660	6,513	2,036	1,143	149	166	82	203	160	82	203
Chile	3,220	30,441	25,450	948	19	10	18	273	26	18	273	26
Venezuela	2,410	1,675	4,779	2,410	649	177	33,307	24,032	21,290	33,307	24,032	21,290
Brazil	23,304	24,067	12,074	--	--	--	3	--	--	3	--	--
Bolivia	749	524	776	--	--	10	10	2	5	10	2	5
Paraguay	--	682	660	--	--	--	463	--	--	--	--	--
Argentina	559	300	468	559	300	--	96	--	--	96	--	--
British Guiana	243	373	641	123	184	144	--	120	4	--	120	4
Surinam	679	5	613	--	5	149	--	2	--	--	2	--
Trinidad & Tobago	333	110	687	30	--	--	91	--	--	91	--	--
Europe:												
United Kingdom	70	--	558	55	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spain	79,839	56,423	43,634	--	--	851	--	--	--	--	--	--
Portugal	4,651	5,348	11,686	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	2,534	--	16,083	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Belgium	76	26	14,594	9	26	634	29	14	36	29	14	36
France	423	454	1,197	--	--	913	--	2	5	--	2	5
Denmark	17,576	--	2,221	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	22,810	28,637	22,229	740	1,158	1,924	1	3	2	1	3	2
Italy	27,194	27,422	24,282	--	--	--	--	--	815	--	--	815
Austria	5,534	2,078	1,927	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poland	--	16,613	16,220	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trieste	850	1,413	881	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	57,028	83,372	34,901	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Greece	11,949	10,936	7,202	--	2	91	--	2	--	--	2	--
Sweden	--	--	1,316	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Asia:													
Turkey	2,114	5,306	5,561	96	--	500	5	229	11	--	215	11
Syria	558	--	1,966	--	--	242	--	1	--	--	1	--
Lebanon 4/	9,162	705	4,597	--	705	128	9	12	7	9	12	7
Israel	15,718	24,242	24,031	--	--	--	--	703	3	--	231	3
Jordan	4,797	445	316	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iraq	2,237	669	1,250	--	--	--	150	45	7	150	45	7
Arabian State	28	187	221	28	139	27	39	26	37	39	26	37
Iran	2,568	2,035	2,456	--	122	192	115	77	31	115	77	31
Afghanistan	204	432	421	--	--	--	12	11	4	12	11	4
Pakistan	15,472	7,537	3,051	87	265	--	56	35	1	56	35	1
India	66,299	76,121	91,487	--	--	--	101	26	91	101	26	91
Ceylon	6,550	5,345	9,892	--	--	--	10	2	4	10	2	4
Burma	2,318	1,254	2,250	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	2	--
British Malaya	1,230	1,344	2,225	1,158	869	1,004	1	--	15	1	--	15
Thailand	471	820	682	--	--	108	75	12	8	75	12	8
Indochina	4,855	5,954	8,050	--	200	--	347	220	207	--	64	--
Hong Kong	5,046	5,927	5,376	556	135	181	4	2	4	4	2	4
Taiwan	13,457	15,341	22,397	--	--	5/ 117	1,613	171	89	--	171	51
Korea	29,108	33,661	36,583	--	780	5/3,060	571	447	56	--	447	56
Japan	66,974	58,555	46,200	--	--	5/ 426	1	21	7	1	21	7
Indonesia	7,159	2,654	7,528	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Philippines, Rep. of	25,600	48,510	48,356	7,861	3,293	1,097	786	1,017	1,084	786	1,017	1,084
U. S. Trust Territories	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	5	1	--	5
Africa:													
Morocco	14,410	7,696	4,510	129	250	495	--	--	--	--	--	--
French West Africa	750	--	514	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
British West Africa	--	280	204	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Liberia	72	42	1,200	--	6	4	34	23	15	34	23	15
Algeria	991	14	2,662	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ghana	75	162	392	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nigeria & Cameroons	131	112	305	--	--	2	--	3	6	--	3	6
Tunisia	2,943	2,878	1,027	284	1,104	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Libya	2,064	313	1,774	978	--	233	--	4	17	--	4	17
Congo	60	110	270	60	2	9	622	15	11	622	15	11
Angola	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32	23	--	32	23
Rhodesia	71	34	66	--	34	51	--	1	12	--	1	12
Union of South Africa	247	24	100	247	24	--	--	13	5	--	13	5
Egypt	1,918	3,599	21,375	--	4	97	--	1	707	--	1	707
Ethiopia	288	282	1,320	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
British East Africa	749	985	1,636	--	299	321	--	--	--	--	--	--
Somaliland	330	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	4	--	6	4
Mozambique	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	44	--	29	44
All others	54,104	4,360	7,110	1,400	--	4,064	113	--	15	113	--	15
Grand Total	670,654	671,240	672,778	40,038	35,075	40,000	40,246	28,673	25,926	37,503	28,031	25,681

1/ Partially estimated. 2/ Preliminary; grand total and totals for several countries adjusted by FAS on basis of reported export liftings by programs. 3/ Includes Newfoundland and Labrador. 4/ Apparently includes milk transshipped to Syria, Jordan and other nearby countries, by UNRWA. 5/ Apparently includes milk imported commercially for use of U. S. Service personnel.

TABLE 4--CANNED MILK: U. S. exports by country of destination, annual 1957-59

Country of destination	Evaporated milk						Condensed milk					
	Total exports, including shipments under government programs			Exports exclusive of government programs 1/			Total exports, including shipments under government programs			Exports exclusive of government programs 1/		
	1957	1958	1959 2/	1957	1958	1959 2/	1957	1958	1959 2/	1957	1958	1959 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Canada 3/	19	39	73	19	39	69	4	3	30	4	3	30
Mexico	13,935	17,514	18,614	13,935	17,514	18,607	1	49	4	1	49	4
Nicaragua	453	377	415	453	377	415	--	--	--	--	--	--
Costa Rica	146	158	97	146	158	97	--	--	4	--	--	4
Honduras	52	14	61	52	14	61	1	--	--	1	--	--
Panama Republic	82	29	--	82	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Panama Canal Zone	1,702	595	--	1,702	595	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
Bahamas	87	144	249	87	144	249	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuba	14,109	8,312	7,684	14,109	8,158	7,675	--	48	41	--	48	41
Dominican Republic	11	--	5	11	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Haiti	137	5	--	137	5	--	--	--	2	--	--	2
Jamaica	93	159	117	93	149	117	--	--	--	--	--	--
South America:												
Colombia	43	5	--	43	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	1,323	175	4	1,323	175	4	36	--	--	36	--	--
Venezuela	598	397	236	598	397	236	13	52	53	13	52	53
Europe:												
Belgium	--	--	--	--	--	--	138	298	206	138	298	206
Greece	4/ 5,866	4/ 6,648	4/ 4,960	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asia:												
Turkey	--	7	11	--	7	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lebanon	6	--	--	6	--	--	--	6	15	--	6	15
Arabian States	88	166	106	88	166	106	7	22	26	7	22	26
Afghanistan	26	21	5	26	21	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iran	37	84	--	37	84	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pakistan	106	120	30	106	120	21	--	8	4	--	8	4
India	10	11	--	10	11	--	--	--	443	--	--	443
Goa	165	--	--	165	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Burma	7	--	--	7	--	--	4/ 5,345	--	--	--	--	--
Thailand	12	17	17	12	17	17	5/ 1,849	228	--	--	228	--
Singapore	--	199	--	--	199	--	--	--	105	--	--	105
Hong Kong	--	--	11	--	--	11	84	--	--	84	--	--
Indochina	61	227	267	61	224	267	5/ 28,205	5/ 33,933	5/ 36,897	--	--	--
Taiwan	4/ 1,098	26	--	--	26	--	4/ 2,096	202	--	--	202	--
Philippines, Republic of	123,009	92,810	49,398	28,000	79,395	46,984	30	109	404	30	109	404
Korea, Republic	6	46	112	6	46	95	--	--	--	--	--	--
Japan	567	26	57	567	26	38	4	--	--	4	--	--
U. S. Trust Territories	406	215	347	406	215	347	31	6	--	31	6	--
Africa:												
Liberia	22	25	12	22	25	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
All others	106	69	93	106	65	79	18	17	74	18	17	74
Grand Total	164,388	128,640	82,981	62,415	108,406	75,528	37,868	34,981	38,308	373	1,048	1,411

1/ Partly estimated. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes Newfoundland and Labrador. 4/ Nearly all under Title I, Public Law 480.
5/ All under Section 402, Public Law 665.

TABLE 5.--DAIRY PRODUCTS (Malted milk compounds, infants and dietetic foods): U. S. exports by country of destination, annual 1957-59

Country of destination	Malted milk compounds and mixes			Infant and dietetic foods (milk base)		
	1957	1958	1959 1/	1957	1958	1959 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:						
Canada 2/	86	40	57	418	178	94
Mexico	34	22	59	959	569	363
Guatemala	42	56	48	407	301	312
El Salvador	46	38	21	223	235	241
Honduras	26	42	24	201	214	280
Nicaragua	20	23	3	190	159	179
Costa Rica	2	--	10	241	207	238
Panama, Republic of	118	72	76	586	395	527
Panama Canal Zone	21	2	3	17	32	12
Cuba	372	330	262	383	196	331
Dominican Republic	51	72	36	140	131	250
Haiti	43	24	12	82	75	65
Netherlands Antilles	173	118	115	111	98	111
South America:						
Colombia	--	3	4	996	191	177
Ecuador	4	12	5	299	303	277
Peru	28	2	--	256	174	247
Bolivia	9	6	8	22	52	60
Chile	1	--	9	157	5	2
Venezuela	132	88	51	3,733	3,987	5,535
Uruguay	10	5	5	124	21	41
Argentina	--	--	--	--	54	--
Europe:						
United Kingdom	--	--	--	120	43	1
Belgium	60	45	66	147	98	45
Germany, West	--	13	14	--	73	138
Italy	--	--	--	1,529	--	--
Asia:						
Lebanon	3	--	3	43	65	39
Arabian States	11	16	7	27	134	25
Iraq	21	--	--	353	134	123
Iran	15	--	4	150	125	143
India	4	--	--	56	15	53
Burma	--	--	153	--	--	6
Ceylon	1,074	451	647	20	39	76
British Malaya	38	--	15	14	4	121
Thailand	1	11	--	314	132	251
Indochina	--	244	119	--	73	146
Hong Kong	24	4	23	73	66	244
Taiwan	--	--	--	3/ 391	479	288
Indonesia	486	--	--	228	355	175
Philippines, Republic of	1,685	732	1,135	1,491	2,108	2,067
Africa:						
French Morocco	1	2	--	110	--	--
Egypt	--	--	--	34	112	22
Union of South Africa	1	--	--	430	383	631
Mozambique	16	4	23	13	--	6
All others	156	150	158	224	266	327
Total	4,814	2,627	3,175	15,312	12,281	14,269

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Newfoundland and Labrador. 3/ All under Section 402, Public Law 665.

TABLE 6.--DAIRY PRODUCTS: U. S. exports by category, quantity, and value, 1957-59 1/

Item	Quantity			Value 2/		
	1957	1958	1959 3/	1957	1958	1959 3/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Milk and cream, fresh	3,125	3,477	4,323	729	653	806
Butter 4/	6,078	32,234	24,027	3,273	13,611	11,780
Cheese, all types	172,458	157,949	5/ 14,455	45,246	37,115	5/ 5,522
Milk, processed:						
Condensed, sweetened	37,868	34,981	38,308	8,571	7,857	8,557
Evaporated	164,388	128,640	82,981	25,642	20,550	12,544
Dried whole milk	40,246	28,673	25,926	20,438	14,734	13,830
Nonfat dry milk	670,654	671,240	672,778	91,500	91,659	67,900
Milk products, processed:						
Infants' and dietetics', chiefly milk base	15,312	12,281	14,269	8,981	8,362	9,784
Malted milk compounds and mixtures	4,814	2,627	3,175	2,400	1,320	1,632
Ice cream powder mixes	783	643	611	336	281	260
Casein (inedible) 6/	57	177	128	25	70	45
Dairy products, n.e.c.	11,405	3,287	6,362	6,515	654	801
Total value	--	--	--	213,656	196,866	133,461
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds			
Milk equivalent of total exports	2,716	2,902	1,186			

1/ Includes shipments for relief and charity under Public Law 480.
2/ Based on U. S. Department of Commerce data.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Includes butter equivalent of anhydrous milk fat after 1957. Anhydrous milk fat not reported separately in 1957.
5/ Shipments of cheese under Title III (donations for relief and charity) of Public Law 480 were discontinued.
6/ Not included with dairy products in Census classification.

TABLE 7.--Total imports of milk, cream, and dairy products, annual 1957-59

Item	Quantity			Value		
	1957	1958	1959[1]	1957	1957	1959[1]
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Condensed, sweetened	27	2	7	4	--	1
Condensed, n.e.s.	--	1	3	--	--	--
Whole milk, dried	6	6	21	1	1	12
Skimmed milk, dried	1,695	1,946	2,054	165	144	196
Buttermilk, dried	136	316	734	13	28	56
Malted milk compounds, dried	--	5	7	--	2	3
Butter	749	788	744	374	373	378
Cheese, all	50,871	55,737	63,857	25,979	27,322	30,848
Swiss	8,957	9,341	11,495	5,292	5,248	6,029
Gruyere	3,808	3,669	4,423	2,288	2,225	2,495
Romano	1,141	983	1,679	383	387	517
Pecorino [2]	12,281	14,735	13,992	6,940	7,738	7,940
Regginao	1,430	1,063	1,638	569	494	684
Parmesan	343	452	411	175	253	244
Provoloni and Provelette	3,681	3,605	4,062	1,873	1,891	2,209
Roquefort	2,097	2,036	2,275	1,587	1,544	1,880
Cheddar	2,243	3,022	2,154	646	823	615
Blue mold	3,596	3,993	4,184	1,651	1,724	1,817
Edam and Gouda	4,580	4,345	5,159	1,802	1,733	2,072
Bryndza	29	34	53	8	9	15
Sbrinz	29	16	27	9	7	8
All other cheese including processed, not listed above	6,661	8,443	12,305	2,751	3,246	4,323
Casein, dried	74,604	91,265	94,459	14,659	17,569	17,984
Lactose, dried	--	--	--	142	89	94
Total value	--	--	--	41,337	45,528	49,572

[1] Preliminary. [2] Pecorino cheese, sheep's milk cheese, including small amounts not suitable for grating.

Prepared in Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 8.--Butter and cheese: Imports by country of origin, annual 1957-59

Country of origin	Butter			All Cheese		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:						
Canada 2/	3	--	--	484	496	444
Cuba	--	--	--	--	11	--
South America:						
Argentina	89	20	--	2,580	2,121	3,285
Brazil	5	--	--	1	10	--
Europe:						
Denmark	137	180	214	5,672	6,984	7,837
Netherlands	--	21	4	4,203	4,039	5,006
United Kingdom	--	1	1	28	132	76
Portugal	--	--		39	--	309
Sweden	8	97	--	107	152	204
Switzerland	--	--	--	10,655	10,317	11,587
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	260	312	343
Austria	--	--	--	442	467	619
Belgium	--	--	--	117	26	67
Finland	--	--	--	812	1,142	2,314
France	--	--	--	2,240	2,292	2,622
Germany, West	--	--	--	354	293	437
Spain	--	--	--	13	2	--
Greece	--	--	--	344	207	155
Ireland	--	--	--	--	31	52
Italy	--	--	--	20,004	22,484	22,576
Malta and Gozo	--	--	--	23	--	--
Norway	--	--	--	630	753	638
Bulgaria	--	--	--	12	20	186
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	21	41	60
Oceania:						
Australia	1	12	17	11	--	7
New Zealand	505	457	508	1,774	3,327	4,825
Others	1	--	--	44	109	208
Total	749	788	744	50,871	55,737	63,857

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Newfoundland and Labrador.

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 9.--Cheese: Imports by variety and country of origin, annual 1955-59

Variety and country of origin	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Cheddar:					
Canada 2/	526	399	458	456	395
Denmark	11	1	--	5	1
Sweden	5	4	4	1	--
Australia	--	--	11	--	7
New Zealand	2,035	2,373	1,770	2,531	1,733
Others	--	5	--	29	18
Total	2,577	2,782	2,243	3,022	2,154
Swiss 3/:					
Austria	195	276	443	455	619
Belgium	--	137	116	25	17
Denmark	320	446	598	725	901
Finland	792	670	797	1,139	2,227
France	5	1	--	1	5
Germany, West	62	107	126	46	157
Italy	48	53	109	78	6
Netherlands	181	49	53	356	522
Norway	--	--	22	--	1
Sweden	60	--	--	9	--
Switzerland	10,551	10,247	10,501	10,176	11,463
Others	12	17	--	--	--
Total	12,226	12,003	12,765	13,010	15,918
Romano:					
Italy	7	6	--	22	56
Argentina	1,359	1,785	1,141	950	1,623
Brazil	--	--	--	11	--
Total	1,366	1,791	1,141	983	1,679
Pecorino:					
Greece	46	100	128	128	51
Italy	12,804	13,341	11,832	14,031	13,652
Yugoslavia	118	104	104	133	167
Argentina	230	145	175	171	101
New Zealand	--	--	--	256	--
Others	4/ 44	52	42	16	21
Total	13,242	13,742	12,281	14,735	13,992

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.--Cheese: Imports by variety and country of origin, annual 1955-59 continued

Variety and country of origin	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Reggiano:					
Italy	631	407	496	420	508
Argentina	625	1,223	934	643	1,107
Others	--	--	--	--	23
Total	1,256	1,630	1,430	1,063	1,638
Parmesan:					
Italy	396	269	343	414	392
Argentina	--	--	--	38	19
Total	396	269	343	452	411
Provolone and Provolette:					
Italy	4,035	3,867	3,672	3,599	4,026
Argentina	--	5/	9	6	36
Canada	40	133	--	--	--
Total	4,075	4,000	3,681	3,605	4,062
Roquefort:					
France	1,630	1,855	2,097	2,036	2,264
Others	--	6	--	--	11
Total	1,630	1,861	2,097	2,036	2,275
Blue mold:					
Denmark	3,761	3,797	3,455	3,785	3,917
France	8	8	4	4	18
Italy	103	103	100	131	114
Norway	25	31	10	9	53
Sweden	25	8	14	43	21
Switzerland	25	30	--	--	--
United Kingdom	10	13	11	14	13
Others	27	4	5	7	48
Total	3,984	3,994	3,596	3,993	4,184
Edam and Gouda:					
Cuba	--	--	--	11	--
Denmark	357	395	246	355	430
Finland	--	11	11	3	--
Netherlands	4,255	4,380	3,973	3,490	4,320
Norway	151	187	140	240	160
Portugal	5	3	3	4	5
Sweden	--	8	14	16	35
Switzerland	2	14	6	34	1
Argentina	142	151	180	190	176
Others	3	6/ 47	--	2	32
Total	4,915	5,196	4,580	4,345	5,159

TABLE 9.--Cheese: Imports by variety and country of origin, annual 1955-59 continued

Variety and country of origin	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Sbrinz:					
Argentina	37	117	29	16	27
Total	37	117	29	16	27
Other cheeses:					
Canada 2/	129	161	25	40	49
Mexico	--	--	--	1	--
Belgium and Luxembourg	1	--	2	--	50
Bulgaria	--	4	12	20	186
Denmark	1,015	1,110	1,373	2,114	2,588
Finland	14	11	4	--	87
France	68	92	139	252	335
Germany, West	284	206	229	248	280
Greece	257	403	217	79	104
Italy	3,302	3,032	3,449	3,787	3,822
Malta	19	--	2	--	--
Netherlands	144	128	176	193	164
Norway	566	539	459	504	424
Portugal	38	29	36	37	304
Sweden	47	54	74	83	148
Switzerland	126	133	148	107	123
United Kingdom	8	6	15	89	63
Yugoslavia	181	171	156	178	176
Argentina	8	200	107	106	196
New Zealand	--	--	7	540	3,092
Others	7/ 40	8/ 62	58	99	167
Total	6,247	6,341	6,688	8,477	12,358

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Newfoundland and Labrador. 3/ Includes Emmenthaler with eye-formation and Gruyere process cheese. 4/ Of which 32,000 pounds from Spain. 5/ Less than 500 pounds. 6/ Of which 11,000 pounds from U. K. and 16,000 pounds from Italy. 7/ Of which, 23,000 pounds of Bryndza from Czechoslovakia. 8/ Of which, 42,000 pounds of Bryndza from Czechoslovakia.

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

Official Business

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S.Department of Agriculture

TABLE 10.--Casein: Imports by country of origin, annual 1955-59

Country of origin	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 [1]
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Canada [2]	2,824	2,951	1,074	648	840
Azores	69	210	314	404	308
Belgium	--	--	--	3	--
Denmark	--	173	10	222	55
France	797	448	1,128	1,209	388
Germany, West	--	109	--	778	1,263
Netherlands	770	460	1,024	2,244	2,703
Norway	665	428	1,163	573	669
Poland	--	--	--	7,490	8,976
Portugal	--	--	221	139	176
Sweden	4	--	2	43	--
Argentina	56,243	51,712	55,673	49,021	44,926
Brazil	219	109	192	241	1,371
Uruguay	875	492	923	989	771
Australia	4,413	6,503	4,152	13,567	10,820
New Zealand	7,563	6,998	8,298	13,560	21,152
Others	38	80	430	134	41
Total	74,480	70,673	74,604	91,265	94,459

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[1] Preliminary.
[2] Includes Newfoundland and Labrador.

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.

FD 8-60
July 15, 1960

WORLD BUTTER PRODUCTION DOWN, CHEESE PRODUCTION UP

Total butter production in 31 countries in 1959 declined for the first time in several years. Estimated at 10.1 billion pounds, production was down 1 percent from 1958; it was 11 percent above the 1951-55 average. In the important dairy areas of Europe and North America, there was evidence of a further shift from farm-made butter to the creamery product.

In Western Europe, the largest producing area, output in the 17 reporting countries was down 3 percent, mainly because of a late-season drought in northern areas. A sharp drop in milk production in France was reflected in smaller butter production. In the Netherlands more milk was produced, but less milk was available for the manufacture of butter than in the preceding year. Use of milk for butter also was down in Sweden, Belgium, Ireland, and the United Kingdom, where the effects of the drought were particularly severe.

Output in several countries of Western Europe exceeded that of 1958. In West Germany, Denmark, Finland, and Norway, increased use of feed supplements more than offset the effects of drought on milk and butter production. Weather conditions were favorable in some central and southern European countries, notably Italy, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia, where butter production also increased.

Total butter output for Africa was up 2 percent. In Oceania, it was up 4 percent, despite a decline in New Zealand. Production has been increasing for several years in South America, and the upward trend continued in 1959 in spite of a decline in Venezuela, where there was increased diversion of milk to other products, and in Uruguay, where milk and butter production was sharply reduced. Uruguay's low dairy output was due to the most unfavorable weather in 35 years. In North America, the downward trend, evident for several years, extended into 1959.

This circular contains more detailed information than the summary of similar title published in Foreign Crops and Markets, World Summaries, June 30, 1960.

Creamery butter production in 34 countries in 1959, estimated at 7.9 billion pounds, was 1 percent below 1958, but 23 percent above the 1951-55 average. Among the countries of Western Europe in which creamery butter output was higher was West Germany, where milk deliveries to dairy plants set a record. About 61 percent of this milk was channeled to butter; as a result, creamery butter production rose 5 percent to 829 million pounds.

Because of favorable prices for whole milk at dairies in Denmark, milk deliveries to plants increased and creamery butter production was up 6 percent. Rises of 10 percent in both Finnish and Norwegian creamery butter production, and of 6 percent in Swiss output, were also due to larger deliveries of milk to creameries. In the other countries of Western Europe, creamery butter production declined or showed no change from 1958.

Output of creamery butter in the U.S.S.R. is reported to have been above that of 1958. Estimates of U.S.S.R. production are included in the estimated world total butter output.

Most of the increase in Australia's record 1959 milk production went into the manufacture of butter, but in New Zealand, where milk production was about the same as a year ago, less milk was used in butter production.

In Canada and the United States, the moderately smaller quantities of milk for manufacturing purposes were diverted to other uses, and butter production was below that of a year earlier.

Total cheese production in 27 countries increased 2 percent in 1959 to 6 billion pounds. Compared with the 1951-55 average, output was up 18 percent.

Production in Western Europe, represented by 15 countries, was 2 percent higher. With the exception of France and the United Kingdom, where both milk and cheese production were seriously affected by drought, total cheese production was up in all of the reporting countries.

The largest gain was in the Netherlands, where a 41-million-pound increase brought production for the year to 451 million pounds, 10 percent above that for 1958.

Output in West Germany was up 7 percent to 340 million pounds, but for the third year was slightly below the 1951-55 average. Production continued to rise in Italy, where output was 772 million pounds, compared with 766 million pounds a year earlier.

Cheese production in Denmark, augmented by some diversion of milk from feed to cheese production, reached 252 million pounds, 6 percent above that of a year earlier and the largest output on record.

In Oceania, output rose 8 percent over 1958. Australia produced 100 million pounds of cheese in 1959, compared with 86 million pounds in 1958. New Zealand's production increased 4 percent to 207 million pounds, but was down about 10 percent from the 1951-55 average.

South America's overall output was up 5 percent. In North America, production in 1959 was unchanged from 1958, although output in the United States declined for the second consecutive year.

Factory cheese production for 28 countries, estimated at 4.3 billion pounds in 1959, increased 4 percent over 1958, and was 17 percent over the 1951-55 average. The relatively greater increase in factory-made cheese than in total cheese is explained largely by the diversion of milk from farm cheese to cheese plants.

In Western Europe, output was about 6 percent higher. The largest gain was reported by the Netherlands, where an increase of 11 percent brought output to 425 million pounds. Compared with the 1951-55 average, production in 1959 was up 24 percent. Only in the United Kingdom was factory cheese output down, although it was appreciably above the 1951-55 average.

Production in Oceania increased 8 percent. South America's outturn was up 7 percent. Output in North America was maintained at the 1958 level.

Butter: Estimated world production, 1/ average 1951-55, and annual 1957, 1958 and 1959

Continent and Country	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:				
Canada	316	318	350	338
United States	1,526	1,551	1,510	1,435
Cuba 3/	4	6	5	6
Total North America 4/	1,865	1,897	1,887	1,801
South America:				
Argentina 3/	117	125	113	135
Brazil 5/	104	108	116	115
Chile	14	14	15	15
Colombia	6/ 18	21	25	27
Peru	4	5	5	6
Uruguay 3/	8	13	13	9
Venezuela 3/	5	8	11	10
Total South America 7/	275	295	299	318
Europe:				
Austria	64	86	87	81
Belgium	186	197	198	186
Denmark	371	385	350	370
Finland	137	173	176	191
France	610	705	750	5/ 710
Germany, West	701	752	856	836
Greece 8/	17	19	23	23
Ireland	120	162	156	127
Italy	134	132	134	145
Luxembourg 3/	9	11	11	5/ 11
Netherlands	174	168	202	177
Norway	37	45	39	41
Portugal 3/	5	6	7	7
Sweden	215	195	192	173
Switzerland	52	63	68	72
United Kingdom	48	96	86	45
Yugoslavia 9/	24	45	44	46
Total of above European countries	2,904	3,240	3,379	3,291
Africa:				
Kenya 3/	9	10	13	5/ 11
Union of South Africa	77	93	88	5/ 94
Total Africa 10/	210	249	241	245
Oceania:				
Australia	375	405	410	458
New Zealand	429	481	503	492
Total Oceania 11/	810	891	918	955
Estimated World Total 12/ 13/	9,100	10,000	10,200	10,100

1/ Includes farm butter. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Creamery butter only. 4/ Includes estimates for other North America. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Less than a 5-year average. 7/ Includes estimates for other South America. 8/ Made from the milk of cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats. 9/ Made from the milk of cows, sheep and goats. 10/ Includes estimates for other Africa. 11/ Includes estimates for other Oceania. 12/ Includes product weight of ghee in those countries where ghee production is common, especially Egypt, India, Turkey and other Middle and Far Eastern countries. 13/ Estimates include reported (and estimated for 1959) factory production for U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, and estimated factory production for Asia, including China.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Butter: Factory production in specified countries, average 1951-55, and annual 1957, 1958 and 1959

Country	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada	296	306	338	328
United States	1,327	1,414	1,389	1,329
Cuba	4	6	5	6
Argentina	117	125	113	135
Brazil 2/	55	64	72	71
Chile	7	7	7	8
Uruguay	8	6	6	4
Venezuela	5	8	11	2/ 10
Austria	44	68	71	68
Belgium	88	106	111	104
Denmark	371	385	350	370
Finland	102	159	164	181
France	479	624	662	2/ 570
Germany, West	630	685	792	829
Ireland	80	109	105	87
Luxembourg	9	11	11	2/ 11
Netherlands	174	168	202	177
Norway	24	35	30	33
Portugal	5	6	7	7
Sweden	210	194	191	172
Switzerland	52	63	68	72
United Kingdom	30	76	66	32
Bulgaria	8	12	13	2/ 13
Czechoslovakia	84	115	128	2/ 128
Germany, East	3/ 317	335	348	2/ 330
Hungary	21	27	37	36
Poland	121	174	194	2/ 194
Rumania	12	15	22	24
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	830	1,398	1,426	2/ 1,500
Kenya	9	10	13	2/ 11
Union of South Africa	69	85	80	2/ 86
Japan	12	21	28	26
Australia	368	398	403	451
New Zealand	417	468	490	479
Total of above countries	6,385	7,683	7,953	7,882

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ For 1955 only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Cheese: Total production 1/ in specified countries, average 1951-55, and annual 1957, 1958 and 1959.

Country	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada	87	110	102	119
United States	1,285	1,407	1,395	1,378
Cuba	10	12	12	12
Argentina 3/	236	260	241	257
Brazil 4/	67	132	147	156
Chile	31	30	30	30
Colombia	5/ 74	96	111	116
Uruguay	14	20	21	17
Austria	31	46	48	50
Belgium	22	29	30	35
Denmark	184	216	237	252
Finland	45	52	50	61
France 6/	647	862	950	4/ 902
Germany, West 3/	344	341	319	340
Greece 7/	132	124	154	160
Ireland 3/	5	6	5	9
Italy 6/	706	741	766	772
Netherlands	342	384	410	451
Norway 8/	67	70	82	85
Portugal 3/ 8/	4	5	5	6
Sweden	123	115	113	116
Switzerland 8/	124	140	136	144
United Kingdom	149	256	213	197
Union of South Africa	25	27	26	4/ 33
Japan 3/	1	6	8	10
Australia	99	87	86	100
New Zealand	229	216	199	207
Total of above countries	5,083	5,790	5,896	6,015

1/ Whole milk cheese made from cows' milk, unless otherwise noted. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Factory cheese only. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Less than a 5-year average. 6/ Made from the milk of cows, sheep and goats. 7/ Made from the milk of cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats. 8/ Made from the milk of cows and goats.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Cheese: Factory production 1/ in specified countries, average 1951-55, and annual 1957, 1958 and 1959

Country	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada	86	109	101	118
United States	1,285	1,407	1,395	1,378
Cuba	5	6	6	7
Argentina	236	260	241	257
Brazil 3/	67	75	90	99
Chile	21	20	20	20
Austria	28	43	46	48
Belgium	19	25	27	32
Denmark	184	216	237	252
Finland	45	52	50	61
Germany, West	344	341	319	340
Ireland	5	6	5	9
Netherlands	342	357	382	425
Norway 4/	65	68	81	84
Portugal 4/	4	5	5	6
Sweden	123	115	113	116
Switzerland 4/	115	140	136	144
United Kingdom	141	245	201	184
Bulgaria 5/	45	68	81	6/ 81
Czechoslovakia	44	73	85	6/ 85
Germany, East	7/ 53	62	75	6/ 75
Hungary	10	19	22	24
Poland	25	27	32	6/ 32
Rumania	49	60	81	81
Union of South Africa	24	26	25	6/ 32
Japan	1	6	8	10
Australia	99	87	86	100
New Zealand	229	216	199	207
Total of above countries	3,694	4,134	4,149	4,307

1/ Whole milk cheese made from cows' milk, unless otherwise noted. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Production in federally-inspected plants only. 4/ Made from the milk of cows and goats. 5/ Made from the milk of cows and sheep. 6/ Estimated. 7/ For 1955 only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FD 7-60
June 27, 1960

NEW ZEALAND PRODUCING MORE NONFAT DRY MILK

New Zealand's production of nonfat dry milk in 1959 rose to 104.8 million pounds, after a decline of 19 percent between 1957 and 1958.

According to recent reports, there has been general improvement in production conditions in the major dairy areas, and data for January and February 1960 indicate some further production increase this year.

New Zealand: Production of nonfat dry milk, quarterly and annual, 1955-59

Year	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1955	--	--	--	--	74,760
1956	21,668	4,912	24,250	49,538	100,368
1957	31,710	7,818	25,303	47,734	112,565
1958	25,008	5,150	21,325	39,401	90,884
1959	24,282	5,846	29,523	45,114	104,765

1/ Preliminary.

This supplements the information on nonfat dry milk published in FD 5-60, May 27, 1960.

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FD 6-60
June 7, 1960

MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION IN PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES, 1959

Production

Milk production in 18 principal producing countries in 1959 increased less than 1 percent over 1958. Production in these countries, which represents approximately 60 percent of estimated total world output, was 374.6 billion pounds, compared with 373.7 billion pounds in 1958. Milk cow numbers for the 18 countries were practically unchanged.

Despite reduced production in several countries, primarily as a result of the drought, production in Western Europe almost equalled the 1958 level. In France, the largest producer of Western Europe, cow numbers were slightly higher, but yields were considerably lower, reflecting severe drought in Normandy, Brittany, and northern France. In Sweden, feed shortages and high prices for coarse grains forced an above-normal culling of milk cows, and milk production declined sharply.

In Ireland, lower yields due to lack of pastures following the dry summer, together with the loss of cattle under the tuberculosis eradication program, reduced milk production. Slightly fewer cows and a decline in the average yield due to the long period of hot, dry weather accounted for less production in the United Kingdom.

This Circular contains more detailed information than the summary of similar title published in the monthly supplement of Foreign Crops and Markets of May 26, 1960.

Milk cow numbers were somewhat higher in Denmark and milk production in 1959 rose substantially over 1958 in spite of a shortage of grass and roughages. Favorable prices for dairy products enabled farmers to replace the short supplies of domestic feeds with more imported oilcakes and feed grains. Although milk cow numbers in Norway were down from 1958, yields were up, and milk production set a record. In West Germany, the lack of indigenous feeds resulting from the drought was largely offset by increased use of imported feedstuffs, and milk production showed a 3 percent gain over 1958.

Forage supplies at reasonable prices were ample in Italy. These, together with plentiful feed grains, resulted in higher milk production than in 1958. In Switzerland, where forage was practically unaffected by the drought, both cow numbers and yields were up.

Milk production in Belgium increased, although output in the latter half of the year declined due to a shortage of pasturage and root and fodder crops. Both Finland and Greece reported higher milk production. There was very little change in Austrian production.

A rise in cow numbers and higher yields resulted in record milk production in Australia in 1959. In New Zealand, yields were up but cow numbers were down, and milk production for 1959 was about the same as a year earlier.

Milk production in Canada showed a small increase, despite a slight decline in cow numbers, while in the United States, milk production dropped below the 1958 level.

Use

Overall use of milk for fluid consumption in 1959 increased about 1 percent over the previous year. For Western Europe as a whole there was a rise of 2 percent, with all countries in that area reporting larger supplies going into fluid use except Austria, Finland, France, and Switzerland. In both Oceania and North America, more milk was used for fluid consumption than in 1958.

Use of milk for butter was down 2 percent. In Western Europe, countries reporting lower milk production in 1959 also reported less milk being used for butter. These countries included France, down 5 percent, Ireland, 14 percent, Sweden, 9 percent, and the United Kingdom, 43 percent.

Among Western European countries in which milk production rose and more milk was used for butter in 1959 over the earlier year, were West Germany, up 3 percent, Denmark and Norway, 6 percent, Switzerland, 7 percent, and Finland, 8 percent. Gains were reported in milk used for butter production in both Australia and New Zealand. In North America, milk diverted to butter use was down about 5 percent.

Use of milk for cheese was unchanged. Western European countries reported approximately 1 percent more milk being used for cheese than a year earlier.

Australia diverted increased supplies of milk into cheese production, while New Zealand used smaller supplies than in 1958.

In Canada, more milk was used for cheese; in the United States, less.

Milk for canning was up 6 percent. Sweden was the only country reporting less milk being used for condensing in 1959 than in 1958. Sizeable increases occurred in the Netherlands and West Germany.

The amount of milk for drying and other uses in 1959 rose 6 percent, with all areas recording appreciable gains. France and the United Kingdom were the only countries utilizing smaller quantities for this purpose than in the earlier year.

Milk fed to livestock was 3 percent below the 1958 level. Most countries of Western Europe reported considerably smaller quantities being used for feed. In Oceania, the change was slight. In North America, approximately the same quantity was being fed as a year ago.

COWS' MILK: Production and utilization in specified countries, 1959 (preliminary) and 1958

Country	Production			Utilization					
	Milk cows	Production per cow	Milk production	Fluid milk 1/	Butter	Cheese	Canned milk	Other uses 2/	Feed
	1,000 head	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1959:									
Canada	3,072	5,922	18,192	6,690	7,858	1,302	709	931	702
United States	19,322	6,438	124,396	60,900	30,475	12,574	5,610	12,012	2,825
Austria	1,132	5,375	6,085	2,294	2,002	384	6	316	1,083
Belgium	1,013	8,284	8,392	2,141	4,973	220	175	134	749
Denmark	1,433	8,332	11,940	1,856	7,357	1,596	3/	3/ 690	441
Finland	1,155	6,203	7,165	2,683	3,768	485	--	53	176
France	9,938	4,454	44,265	8,989	17,751	8,104	3/	3/ 1,317	8,104
Germany, West	5,580	7,286	40,655	12,308	19,811	2,319	4/ 1,905	4/ 271	4,041
Greece	339	2,171	736	448	90	50	--	--	148
Ireland	1,280	4,466	5,716	1,298	2,977	82	3/	3/ 422	937
Italy 5/	3,645	5,486	21,618	6,678	3,640	5,863	48	54	5,335
Netherlands	1,564	9,079	14,199	2,524	4,093	4,347	1,592	982	661
Norway 6/	605	6,450	3,951	1,801	884	851	40	66	309
Sweden	1,353	6,199	8,386	3,210	3,737	886	4	108	441
Switzerland 6/	916	7,141	6,605	2,434	1,281	1,691	3/	3/ 141	1,058
United Kingdom	3,857	6,644	25,625	18,539	1,290	2,099	925	1,021	1,751
Australia	2,363	6,216	14,688	3,059	9,723	1,010	3/	3/ 814	82
New Zealand 7/	1,936	6,182	11,964	1,118	8,748	1,689	3/	3/ 145	264
Total	60,503	--	374,578	138,970	130,458	45,552	11,014	19,477	29,107
1958:									
Canada	3,129	5,770	18,054	6,580	8,138	1,116	704	855	661
United States	19,773	6,316	124,883	60,200	32,015	12,757	5,609	11,410	2,892
Austria	1,142	5,313	6,068	2,288	1,996	382	6	316	1,080
Belgium	996	8,282	8,249	2,011	5,246	156	82	82	672
Denmark	1,415	8,019	11,347	1,726	6,920	1,508	3/	3/ 653	540
Finland	1,135	6,078	6,898	2,764	3,494	395	--	53	192
France	9,848	4,755	46,830	9,511	18,773	8,558	3/	3/ 1,407	8,581
Germany, West	5,572	7,070	39,390	12,154	19,158	2,152	4/ 1,702	4/ 212	4,012
Greece	333	2,156	718	430	91	51	--	--	146
Ireland	1,257	4,884	6,139	1,288	3,471	52	3/	3/ 422	906
Italy 5/	3,575	5,327	20,589	5,811	3,370	5,800	44	25	5,539
Netherlands	1,525	9,022	13,759	2,458	4,443	4,182	1,281	568	827
Norway 6/	622	6,093	3,836	1,772	831	818	40	66	309
Sweden	1,384	6,268	8,675	3,175	4,122	838	7	108	425
Switzerland 6/	901	7,071	6,440	2,438	1,195	1,614	3/	3/ 135	1,058
United Kingdom	3,884	6,819	26,484	18,232	2,267	2,274	874	1,086	1,751
Australia	2,282	5,890	13,442	2,977	8,724	855	3/	3/ 804	82
New Zealand 7/	1,966	6,067	11,929	1,094	8,567	1,869	3/	3/ 135	264
Total	60,739	--	373,730	136,909	132,821	45,377	10,349	18,337	29,937

COWS' MILK: Production and utilization in specified countries, 1951-55

Country	Production			Utilization					
	Milk cows	Production per cow	Milk production	Fluid milk 1/	Butter	Cheese	Canned milk	Other uses 2/	Feed
	1,000 head	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada	3,114	5,247	16,339	5,927	7,501	924	677	709	601
United States	21,462	5,557	119,259	55,700	30,453	12,760	6,353	10,640	3,353
Austria	1,168	4,568	5,336	2,554	1,621	317	3/	3/ 11	833
Belgium	957	8,120	7,771	1,774	4,959	147	36	5	850
Denmark	1,507	7,645	11,521	1,625	7,727	1,239	3/	3/ 372	558
Finland	1,159	5,304	6,147	2,613	2,880	454	--	4	196
France	8,889	4,281	38,051	8,566	15,068	6,039	3/	3/ 568	7,810
Germany, West	5,814	6,196	36,023	12,416	16,497	2,018	957	278	3,857
Greece 8/	236	2,212	522	314	66	37	--	--	105
Ireland	1,185	4,436	5,257	1,082	2,955	63	3/	3/ 415	742
Italy 5/ 8/	3,832	4,869	18,660	5,433	3,281	5,820	23	40	4,063
Netherlands	1,504	8,414	12,654	3,350	3,909	3,138	1,039	461	757
Norway 6/	700	5,092	3,603	1,734	675	615	3/	3/ 143	436
Sweden	1,553	6,329	9,829	3,477	4,813	904	3/	3/ 131	504
Switzerland 6/	891	6,724	6,071	2,336	1,173	1,391	3/	3/ 161	1,010
United Kingdom	3,674	6,328	23,250	17,363	1,185	1,641	703	649	1,709
Australia	2,236	5,598	9/ 12,518	2,717	8,057	980	305	459	--
New Zealand. 7/	1,953	5,728	11,187	974	7,665	2,068	3/	3/ 183	297
Total	61,834	--	343,998	129,955	120,485	40,555	10,093	15,229	27,681

1/ Includes milk used for cream. 2/ Includes milk used for ice cream, dried whole milk, minor products, waste and balance, unless otherwise indicated. 3/ Canned milk included with other uses. 4/ Dried milk included with canned milk. 5/ Production and utilization include sheep and goat milk. 6/ Production and utilization include goat milk. 7/ Years ending June 30. 8/ Less than a 5-year average. 9/ Excludes milk fed to calves.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad, and other information.

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May 27, 1960

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, FOURTH QUARTER AND ANNUAL, 1959

Total production (milk equivalent-fat basis) of manufactured dairy products in the principal dairy countries of the world was higher in the fourth quarter of 1959 than in the same period of 1958. The increase, however, was not enough to make much difference between annual 1958 and 1959 production figures.

FOURTH QUARTER

Most countries of Western Europe had recovered from the drought by the fourth quarter, and in this area as a whole, output of dairy products was up. Weather conditions favored milk production in Argentina and Australia in the quarter. In both the United States and Canada, milk production increased slightly.

Creamery butter output in the fourth quarter of 1959 for the 13 reporting countries increased over the corresponding quarter of 1958. Production showed a marked gain in Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland, Norway, and Switzerland, but declined in the other reporting countries of Western Europe.

This circular contains more detailed information than the summary under the same title published in the April 28, 1960, monthly supplement of Foreign Crops and Markets.

Output was up in Argentina and Australia, but down in New Zealand. Production in Canada was somewhat smaller, but in the United States, it was moderately larger.

Cheese production in the final quarter of 1959 was above a year earlier, with all reporting countries except the United States recording a higher output. Production is believed to have declined in France, but fourth-quarter data for this product are incomplete.

Canned milk (condensed and evaporated) production in the 8 reporting countries was approximately 1 percent greater in the October-December quarter of 1959 than in the corresponding period of 1958. Gains in output were reported in all countries except France, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Production of dried milk, most of which is nonfat dry milk, for 8 reporting countries was 8 percent above the fourth quarter of 1958. Canada was the only country reporting a decline.

ANNUAL

Total milk production for the year 1959, as indicated by the principal dairy countries, was nearly equal to that of 1958.

While the drought tended to retard production in several countries of Western Europe, its effects were most noticeable in France and Sweden. Drought struck the major dairy-producing areas of Normandy, Brittany, and northern France, and a sharp shortage of fluid milk necessitated imports to Paris of over 400,000 pounds daily from the Netherlands late in the fourth quarter. In Sweden, feed shortages and high prices of coarse grains forced an above-normal culling of milk cows and milk production declined.

In most countries, the effects of the drought were obscured in varying degrees by the more intensive use of feed grains and other supplements. Recovery was perhaps slowest in Ireland, where the loss of cattle under the tuberculosis eradication program added to the effect of drying pastures. In the United Kingdom, milk production continued low.

Milk production in Denmark rose substantially over 1958 in spite of the shortage of grass and roughages. Favorable prices for dairy products enabled farmers to supplement the short domestic feed supplies with increased amounts of imported oilcakes and feed grains.

Although forage conditions were very unfavorable in West Germany, increased use of imported feed stuffs brought a rise in milk production. In the Netherlands, the drought caused difficulty in the sandy-soil areas, where extra feed had to be fed to the cows in pastures. However, the losses in milk production in these areas were more than balanced in other producing regions. In Switzerland, which was unaffected by drought, the increasingly higher rate of milk production necessitated measures to control marketings.

Conditions were excellent throughout the major dairying areas of Australia, where milk production in 1959 set a record. Although the weather was quite variable throughout the year in New Zealand, milk production was larger than that of the preceding year.

In Canada, milk output was up slightly from the 1958 level, while in the United States, it was down slightly.

Butter

Creamery butter production in 1959 declined approximately 3 percent from a year earlier. Western Europe's total production increased more than 6 percent - the output in Denmark, West Germany, Finland, Norway, and Switzerland being sufficiently higher to offset the reduced production in the other Western European countries.

In Denmark, because of the satisfactory price for whole milk, farmers were induced to send as much of their whole milk as possible to the creameries for processing, thus making available larger quantities for butter manufacture.

The quantity of milk delivered to dairies in West Germany reached a new high, of which approximately 61 percent was used for butter. Increased deliveries also resulted in record butter production in Finland, Norway, and Switzerland.

Decreased milk production in France, Sweden, Belgium, Ireland, and the United Kingdom was reflected in smaller butter production. In the Netherlands, less milk was used for butter and more for other products.

Much of Australia's record 1959 milk production went into the manufacture of butter, while in New Zealand, smaller quantities of milk were available for butter than for cheese.

Because of the diversion of milk to other uses, much less milk went into butter in Canada and the United States.

Cheese

Factory cheese production in 1959 was about the same as in 1958. In the Netherlands, cheese production showed a marked increase, due to the greater availability of milk for cheese production than in the preceding year. In Denmark, a greater proportion of manufacturing supplies was diverted to cheese, output of which set a record.

About half of the surplus milk in Switzerland was absorbed by the cheese industry, and output ran well above the 1958 level. Production in Sweden also increased appreciably compared with 1958.

In the United Kingdom, the quantity of milk for cheese production was below that of last year. Cheese production in France in 1959 is also believed to have been smaller than that of 1958.

Output of cheese in both Australia and New Zealand increased during 1959. Production was up in Canada, but down in the United States.

Canned Milk

Canned milk (condensed and evaporated) production in 1959 rose 5 percent over 1958. In the Netherlands, output of both condensed and evaporated milk increased substantially. Total canned milk production in West Germany and the United Kingdom was larger than a year earlier. An increase in milk going into Australian condenseries resulted in higher canned milk production.

Output in Canada showed no change from the preceding year. A decline in the production of evaporated milk in the United States more than offset an increase in the output of condensed milk.

Dried Milk

Output of dried milk, most of which is nonfat dry milk, was up 3 percent in 1959 over 1958. Overall production in Western Europe increased substantially, despite sharply reduced output in several important producing countries.

In the Netherlands, an increase in the production of dried whole milk was not sufficient to offset the decrease in production of nonfat dry milk. A decline in the output of nonfat dry milk also accounted for the overall drop in dried milk output in Belgium. Production of both types of dried milk was down in Sweden and the United Kingdom. Output of both dried whole milk and nonfat dry milk was up in West Germany.

In Australia, total dried milk production increased, although output of dried whole milk was somewhat below 1958 production.

The output of dried milk in Canada was down from that of the previous year, due to a much smaller production of nonfat dry milk. In the United States, output of both dried whole milk and nonfat dry milk increased from 1958.

CURRENT CONDITIONS ABROAD

Denmark: Weather has been favorable for pastures, and milk production so far this year has shown a substantial rise.

Norway: Further expansion of milk production is indicated. The surplus is expected to be diverted into butter and cheese production.

France: Dairy production has made an excellent start this year, and the upward trend in milk production of the past several years - interrupted last year because of the drought - is expected to be resumed.

Ireland: Despite the generally mild weather during early 1960, feed supplies are in short supply.

Australia: Conditions are satisfactory in most dairy districts, and the outlook for 1960 is promising.

FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries, October - December, 1959 (Preliminary) with comparisons.

Country	October-December 1958	October-December 1959	Oct.-Dec., 1959 compared with Oct.-Dec., 1958	January-December 1958	January-December 1959	Jan.-Dec., 1959 compared with Jan.-Dec., 1958
	Butter					
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Percent	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Percent
Canada	65,950	64,740	98	338,124	327,667	97
United States	289,748	291,450	101	1,388,649	1,329,105	96
Belgium	--	--	--	110,680	103,821	94
Denmark	74,076	81,791	110	350,311	370,373	106
Finland	36,264	38,022	105	164,313	180,777	110
France 1/	--	--	--	661,400	530,000	80
Germany, West	176,278	175,320	99	792,221	828,634	105
Ireland	14,739	13,832	94	104,675	86,688	83
Netherlands	27,644	36,993	134	201,941	176,976	88
Norway	4,005	4,797	120	29,799	32,888	110
Sweden	34,653	33,488	97	190,478	171,672	90
Switzerland	11,526	14,099	122	67,902	72,531	107
United Kingdom	--	--	--	66,416	32,144	48
Argentina	27,887	43,686	157	113,266	135,457	120
Un. of South Africa	21,990	--	--	80,213	--	--
Australia	158,211	175,889	111	402,588	450,804	112
New Zealand	201,081	1/ 193,600	96	491,350	1/ 486,740	99
	Cheese					
Canada 2/	17,219	26,179	152	91,321	107,175	117
United States	294,513	287,145	98	1,394,762	1,378,530	99
Denmark	48,501	50,044	103	237,215	252,206	106
France 1/	--	--	--	771,600	695,000	90
Netherlands	72,489	83,884	116	381,223	425,042	111
Norway	13,733	14,056	102	81,354	83,775	103
Sweden	19,661	23,528	120	112,902	116,315	103
Switzerland	23,903	35,406	148	136,024	143,960	106
United Kingdom 3/	--	--	--	213,360	196,560	92
Argentina	48,943	73,045	149	241,263	256,982	106
Un. of South Africa	7,305	--	--	25,083	--	--
Australia	36,329	38,907	107	86,050	99,916	116
New Zealand	80,014	1/ 90,350	113	199,265	1/ 206,800	104
	Canned Milk					
Canada 4/	52,114	53,059	102	332,933	333,264	100
United States 5/	444,523	426,420	96	2,355,386	2,327,800	99
Cuba	--	--	--	81,151	78,206	96
France 1/	46,800	36,600	78	152,100	214,300	141
Germany, West	130,451	162,531	125	664,204	735,704	111
Netherlands	138,093	142,250	103	630,956	743,402	118
United Kingdom	73,024	69,888	96	400,960	406,112	101
Argentina	8,596	8,993	105	26,890	27,192	101
Australia 6/	67,717	70,502	104	156,701	158,646	101
	Dried Milk 7/					
Canada 8/	43,615	38,420	88	205,338	197,101	96
United States 8/	353,047	369,820	105	1,819,152	1,834,765	101
Belgium	--	--	--	66,453	62,454	94
France 1/	19,600	24,100	123	79,400	123,000	155
Germany, West	23,892	34,050	142	121,041	163,702	135
Netherlands	10,973	16,023	146	181,879	173,405	95
Sweden	5,181	6,599	127	39,769	37,685	95
United Kingdom	--	--	--	126,560	108,192	85
Argentina	8,675	8,773	101	24,478	25,470	104
Australia	48,762	56,871	117	103,237	135,239	131

1/ Estimated. 2/ Cheddar cheese only. 3/ Total cheese production. 4/ Both bulk and case goods, whole and skim. 5/ Evaporated whole and condensed whole case goods only. 6/ Includes mixtures of full cream and skim milk, mixtures of full cream, skim and buttermilk, and "coffee and milk." 7/ Dried whole milk and nonfat solids production. 8/ Includes dried milk for animal feeding.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

CANNED MILK: Output in principal producing and exporting countries, 1959, with comparisons

Product and country	Average, 1951-55	Total 1958	Total 1959	1959 compared with 1958
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Condensed milk:				
Canada	20,942	17,638	17,996	102
United States 1/	42,749	57,054	61,300	107
Cuba	54,671	65,686	72,578	110
Denmark	64,393	65,550	--	--
France	2/ 93,400	3/ 105,800	3/ 137,150	130
Germany, West 4/	352,627	664,204	735,704	111
Netherlands	305,460	317,903	369,330	116
Sweden 4/	2/ 6,110	9,140	8,501	93
Switzerland 4/	10,141	12,787	12,125	95
United Kingdom	131,779	148,400	169,456	114
Argentina 4/	18,811	26,890	27,192	101
Australia 4/	135,394	5/ 156,701	5/ 158,646	101
Evaporated milk:				
Canada	298,849	315,295	315,268	100
United States 1/	2,680,741	2,298,332	2,266,500	99
Cuba	865	15,465	5,628	36
Denmark	12,703	10,318	--	--
France	2/ 47,000	3/ 46,300	3/ 77,150	167
Netherlands	185,549	313,053	374,072	119
United Kingdom	150,752	252,560	236,656	94

1/ Case goods only. 2/ Less than a 5-year average. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Total canned milk production. 5/ Includes mixtures of full cream and skim milk, mixtures of full cream, skim and buttermilk, and "coffee and milk."

DRIED MILK: Output in principal producing and exporting countries, 1959, with comparisons

Product and country	Average, 1951-55	Total 1958	Total 1959	1959 compared with 1958
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Dried whole milk:				
Canada	18,373	19,713	20,872	106
United States	107,674	94,619	96,900	102
Belgium	677	9,303	11,074	119
Denmark	20,958	49,361	--	--
France 1/	2/ 27,800	3/ 79,400	3/ 123,000	155
Germany, West	28,767	21,014	22,352	106
Netherlands	57,605	74,736	117,693	157
Sweden	12,308	16,852	16,682	99
Switzerland	3/ 9,661	--	--	--
United Kingdom	47,623	63,840	61,712	97
Argentina 1/	19,073	24,478	25,470	104
Australia	39,797	42,802	42,410	99
Nonfat dry milk:				
Canada 4/	78,704	185,625	176,229	95
United States 5/	1,137,449	1,724,533	1,737,865	101
Belgium	28,020	57,150	51,380	90
Denmark	8,134	4,943	--	--
Germany, West	46,998	100,027	141,350	141
Netherlands	51,623	107,143	55,712	52
Sweden	11,762	22,917	21,003	92
Switzerland	3/ 6,741	--	--	--
United Kingdom	35,974	62,720	46,480	74
Australia	38,953	60,435	92,829	154

1/ Total dried milk production. 2/ Less than a 5-year average. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Approximately 1.8 to 2.0 million pounds of animal feed included in production data. 5/ Includes dry milk for animal feeding.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.

FD 4-60
May 6, 1960

U. S. EXPORTS OF DAIRY BREEDING CATTLE,

CALENDAR YEARS 1958 AND 1959

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U. S. exports of dairy cattle for breeding increased 7 percent in 1959 over the corresponding number in 1958, according to inspections for export, rising to 7,714 from 7,216 in 1958.

There were increased shipments to each of the 5 principal markets, Mexico, Venezuela, Canada, The Dominican Republic, and El Salvador. A further gain is expected as a result of U. S. market development activities, appreciably more young dairy animals in the United States than a year earlier and a broadening recognition of the quality of U. S. dairy breeding animals.

Preliminary data of the U. S. Department of Commerce show a similar rate of increase. These data indicate a 1959 average value of slightly over $390 per head, or about the same as in 1958. Commerce export data are not available by sex, age, or breed.

By sex, female stock continued to represent the bulk of exports, increasing to 91 percent of all shipments in 1959, from barely 89 percent in 1958. Bulls and bull calves decreased to about 9 percent of the total in 1959 from 11 percent in 1958.

By age groups, there was an increase in exports of mature stock (2 years plus -- both sexes) which represented 77 percent of all shipments in 1959 compared with 67 percent in 1958. Mature cows alone, which represented the bulk of all shipments in both years, increased to 75 percent in 1959 from 66 percent in 1958. While there was a corresponding decline in the proportion of young stock (under 2 years) generally, there was a sharp rise in exports of young bulls (1 year but under 2 years) in 1959. The number of young bulls increased to 146 (1.9 percent of all shipments) from 103 (1.4 percent) in 1958.

Exports by breeds

The number of U. S. dairy cattle inspected for export, by breeds, in 1959 and 1958 is shown in the following table. (For more complete detail see Table 1.)

Breed	1959 Head	1958 Head
Holstein	4,975	5,054
Brown Swiss	1,437	1,188
Jersey	666	620
Guernsey	567	275
Ayrshire	69	48
Total	7,714	1/ 7,185

1/ Excludes 31 head for which the breed was unidentified.

There were increased inspections for exports of all breeds except Holsteins. That breed declined only slightly (1.6 percent), however, and accounted for about two-thirds of all shipments.

The number of Holsteins inspected for export totaled 4,975 head in 1959 compared with 5,054 head in 1958. Mexico was the chief importer, taking sharply increased numbers and 74 percent of the 1959 total. Most of the other Holsteins were inspected for Venezuela, Canada, and The Dominican Republic. The principal States of origin were Minnesota, Wisconsin, California, Illinois, Colorado, New York, Florida, and Texas.

Exports of Brown Swiss showed a sharp increase in 1959 over 1958. Venezuela sharply increased takings and was the leading importer, the Dominican Republic was second, and Canada third. Principal States of origin were New York, Wisconsin, Florida, Ohio, Illinois, Texas, and Mississippi.

There was a moderate increase in exports of Jerseys. The largest increase went to Canada, by far the principal market in 1959. Mexico, El Salvador and Costa Rica also increased in importance as markets for Jerseys.

Exports of Guernseys, totaling 567 head in 1959, were more than double those of a year earlier. Most of the increase went to Canada, although there were also greater shipments to the Bahamas and Mexico. The largest shipments of Guernseys came from New York, although there were sizable shipments from Wisconsin, Washington, Indiana and Massachusetts.

The number of Ayrshires inspected for export increased to 69 head in 1959 from 48 in 1958. Most went to Canada and West Germany. Shipments originated mainly in the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Washington.

Exports by destination

The number of U. S. dairy breeding cattle inspected for export, by country of destination, State of origin, breed, age and sex, in 1959, together with summary data for 1958, are shown in Table 2. (For detailed breakdown in 1957 and 1958 see Table 2, Foreign Agriculture Circular FD 5-59, April 6, 1959.)

A short summary of exports by leading country of destination, calendar years 1958 and 1959, is shown in Table 3. There were no changes from a year earlier in the relative importance of the first 4 importing countries -- Mexico, Venezuela, Canada and The Dominican Republic -- all of which show gains. The greatest absolute increases went to Canada (463 head), Mexico (406 head) and the Dominican Republic which increased imports in 1959 by 213 head over 1958. Among other countries which show noteworthy increases in 1959 are El Salvador, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Iran, Argentina and India.

There were significant declines in shipments to West Germany, Turkey and Cuba. The last mentioned country dropped from third in importance as destination in 1957 to a tie for twelfth place in 1959.

Table 1.--Breeding cattle, dairy. Inspections for export from the United States by breed, country of destination, age, and sex, annual 1959 with comparison

Breed and country of destination	Male				Female				Total	
	Under 1 year	1 yr. and under 2 yrs.	2 years and over	All ages	Under 1 year	1 yr. and under 2 yrs.	2 years and over	All ages	1959	1958
	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head
Ayrshire:										
Canada	5	--	3	8	8	6	17	31	39	13
Ecuador	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	21
Germany, West	--	--	--	--	--	9	13	22	22	3
Guatemala	--	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	2	6
Korea	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	2	2	--
Mexico	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	3	3	--
Total	5	3	3	11	12	15	31	58	69	1/ 48
Brown Swiss:										
Canada	3	8	5	16	9	27	51	87	103	102
Costa Rica	4	2	--	6	--	1	--	1	7	10
Dominican Republic	5	5	--	10	23	45	193	261	271	79
Ecuador	2	--	--	2	7	--	--	7	9	1
El Salvador	2	--	--	2	3	1	--	4	6	12
Germany, West	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	4	8
Guatemala	4	1	--	5	--	--	--	--	5	23
Iran	3	--	--	3	1	--	--	1	4	--
Italy	--	4	1	5	--	--	--	--	5	39
Mexico	8	27	4	39	10	16	16	42	81	117
Nicaragua	1	2	--	3	--	--	--	--	3	11
Peru	3	8	--	11	2	8	8	18	29	61
Venezuela	33	89	37	159	2	71	678	751	910	598
Total	68	146	47	261	57	169	950	1,176	1,437	1,188
Guernsey:										
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	16	16	7
Canada	5	11	11	27	55	46	319	420	447	120
Dominican Republic	--	--	--	--	--	2	4	6	6	21
Germany, West	--	--	--	--	1	18	34	53	53	76
Guatemala	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	3	1
Korea	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	2	--
Mexico	--	5	2	7	--	1	20	21	28	25
Nicaragua	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	2
Panama Canal Zone	--	1	1	2	--	--	--	--	2	1
Taiwan	1	--	--	1	--	6	2	8	9	--
Total	7	18	14	39	57	73	398	528	567	275
Holstein:										
Argentina	5	4	2	11	--	--	--	--	11	--
Canada	40	28	9	77	42	29	134	205	282	390
Chile	3	3	--	6	1	--	--	1	7	8
Colombia	--	--	--	--	--	5	2	7	7	54
Costa Rica	--	--	--	--	--	1	11	12	12	--
Cuba	--	2	29	31	--	--	--	--	31	166
Dominican Republic	5	8	3	16	8	24	217	249	265	223
Ecuador	4	--	1	5	1	13	14	28	33	2
El Salvador	1	1	--	2	47	--	24	71	73	47
Germany, West	--	--	--	--	1	30	43	74	74	188
Guadaloupe	2	6	--	8	--	--	--	--	8	--
Guatemala	3	6	--	9	--	11	12	23	32	12
Haiti	--	--	--	--	--	1	11	12	12	--
India	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	3	3	--
Iran	2	--	--	2	26	--	--	26	28	--
Israel	6	2	--	8	--	--	--	--	8	--
Italy	--	2	2	4	--	--	--	--	4	7
Jamaica	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Japan	4	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	4	34
Korea	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	7	7	--
Mexico	33	54	19	106	167	152	3,249	3,568	3,674	3,263
Nicaragua	--	1	--	1	2	--	--	2	3	--
Panama Canal Zone	--	7	2	9	--	--	--	--	9	7
Peru	1	1	--	2	3	2	9	14	16	7
Philippine Republic	--	1	--	1	--	--	5	5	6	20
Taiwan	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	4	4	--
Turkey	19	--	--	19	27	--	--	27	46	142
Venezuela	2	8	4	14	2	23	276	301	315	459
Total	130	134	72	336	334	294	4,011	4,639	4,975	1/ 5,054
Jersey:										
Canada	6	6	6	18	12	28	206	246	264	48
Chile	1	--	--	1	4	--	--	4	5	--
Costa Rica	4	--	--	4	38	--	--	38	42	3
Cuba	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	15
Dominican Republic	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	6	6	12
Egypt	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	2	--
El Salvador	--	--	2	2	3	3	111	117	119	87
Germany	1	--	--	1	--	12	8	20	21	40
Greece	9	20	--	29	--	--	--	--	29	127
Haiti	--	6	--	6	--	14	--	14	20	--
India	1	--	--	1	--	4	1	5	6	--
Korea	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	--
Mexico	2	6	--	8	8	52	62	122	130	94
Nepal	--	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	2	12
Philippine Republic	1	--	--	1	--	1	2	3	4	12
Taiwan	--	--	--	--	--	3	6	9	9	--
Turkey	1	--	--	1	2	--	--	2	3	115
Venezuela	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	2	1
Total	28	40	10	78	69	117	402	588	666	1/ 620
Grand Total	238	341	146	725	529	668	5,792	6,989	7,714	1/7,216

1/ Figures above this total are for specified countries only and do not necessarily add to this figure which represents total exports. For more detailed breakdown for 1958 see dairy cattle circular FD 5-59 and table 2 of this circular.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official health certificates and test charts, ARS.

Table 2.--Breeding cattle, dairy: Inspections for export from the United States, by country of destination, State of origin, breed, age, and sex, annual 1959 with comparison

Country of destination, State of origin, and breed	Male				Female				Total	
	Under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and over	All ages	Under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and over	All ages	1959	1958
	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head
Argentina:										
Illinois										
Holstein	5	4	2	11	--	--	--	--	11	--
Total	5	4	2	11	--	--	--	--	11	--
Bahamas:										
Tennessee										
Guernsey	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	16	16	--
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	16	16	1/ 16
Canada:										
Connecticut										
Guernsey	--	--	1	1	--	2	2	4	5	2
Jersey	--	--	3	3	--	6	16	22	25	13
Delaware										
Guernsey	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	4	4	--
Indiana										
Guernsey	--	--	2	2	10	7	14	31	33	3
Maryland										
Guernsey	--	--	--	--	1	--	5	6	6	--
Holstein	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	2	--
Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	5	95	100	100	--
Massachusetts										
Ayrshire	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	1
Brown Swiss	--	--	--	--	--	6	1	7	7	1
Guernsey	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	5
Holstein	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	6	6	--
Jersey	--	4	--	4	10	7	40	57	61	--
Michigan										
Ayrshire	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	2	2	--
Holstein	2	--	--	2	1	6	--	7	9	7
Jersey	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	1
Minnesota										
Brown Swiss	1	1	--	2	2	--	8	10	12	5
Guernsey	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	9	9	12
Holstein	6	4	1	11	3	--	11	14	25	179
Montana										
Brown Swiss	1	--	--	1	2	--	1	3	4	21
Guernsey	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	4	15
Holstein	--	--	--	--	1	--	3	4	4	3
Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	--
New Jersey										
Brown Swiss	--	1	--	1	1	6	14	21	22	1
Guernsey	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	5	10
Holstein	--	2	--	2	--	1	7	8	10	-
Jersey	5	--	--	5	--	1	7	8	13	5
New York										
Ayrshire	3	--	2	5	8	1	10	19	24	8
Guernsey	2	4	2	8	12	16	173	201	209	13
Holstein	2	--	--	2	11	1	18	30	32	33
Jersey	1	--	1	2	--	4	31	35	37	--
North Dakota										
Brown Swiss	--	2	--	2	3	6	7	16	18	11
Holstein	--	--	--	--	10	3	13	26	26	--
Ohio										
Ayrshire	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	3	3	--
Brown Swiss	--	--	3	3	--	--	1	1	4	9
Guernsey	--	--	--	--	8	--	1	9	9	5
Holstein	1	1	1	3	--	--	--	--	3	2
Jersey	--	1	--	1	--	--	9	9	10	--
Pennsylvania										
Ayrshire	1	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	2	--
Guernsey	2	2	4	8	--	--	4	4	12	3
Holstein	--	--	2	2	--	--	3	3	5	7
Jersey	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Rhode Island										
Ayrshire	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Guernsey	--	1	--	1	2	1	16	19	20	1
Texas										
Brown Swiss	--	4	1	5	1	2	3	6	11	--
Holstein	16	12	--	28	--	3	2	5	33	--
Washington										
Ayrshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	5	2
Guernsey	--	3	1	4	9	17	29	55	59	47
Holstein	3	--	2	5	4	5	13	22	27	38
Jersey	--	--	1	1	2	4	8	14	15	6
Wisconsin										
Brown Swiss	1	--	--	1	--	7	16	23	24	20
Guernsey	--	--	1	1	--	3	65	68	69	1
Holstein	5	5	--	10	7	7	51	65	75	88
Wyoming										
Holstein	--	4	2	6	3	3	3	9	15	--
Other States										
Ayrshire	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	2
Brown Swiss	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	5
Guernsey	1	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	2	1
Holstein	3	--	1	4	2	--	5	7	11	25
Total	59	53	34	146	126	136	728	990	1,136	1/ 673
Chile:										
California										
Jersey	1	--	--	1	4	--	--	4	5	--
Other States										
Holstein	3	3	--	6	1	--	--	1	7	--
Total	4	3	--	7	5	--	--	5	12	1/ 8
Colombia:										
Wisconsin										
Holstein	--	--	--	--	--	5	2	7	7	28
Total	--	--	--	--	--	5	2	7	7	1/ 54

Table 2.--Breeding cattle, dairy: Inspections for export from the United States, by country of destination, State of origin, breed, age, and sex, annual 1959 with comparison--continued

Country of destination, State of origin, and breed	Male				Female				Total	
	Under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and over	All ages	Under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and over	All ages	1959	1958
	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head
Costa Rica:										
Michigan										
Holstein	--	--	--	--	--	1	11	12	12	--
Ohio										
Brown Swiss	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	4
Jersey	3	--	--	3	38	--	--	38	41	--
Other States										
Brown Swiss	3	2	--	5	--	1	--	1	6	--
Jersey	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Total	8	2	--	10	38	2	11	51	61	1/ 17
Cuba:										
Florida										
Holstein	--	2	29	31	--	--	--	--	31	36
Jersey	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	15
Total	--	2	29	31	1	--	--	1	32	1/ 257
Dominican Republic:										
Florida										
Brown Swiss	4	--	--	4	19	45	108	172	176	40
Guernsey	--	--	--	--	--	2	4	6	6	1
Holstein	5	4	1	10	1	24	199	224	234	120
Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1
Illinois										
Brown Swiss	1	--	--	1	4	--	37	41	42	14
Texas										
Brown Swiss	--	5	--	5	--	--	35	35	40	18
Holstein	--	3	2	5	7	--	18	25	30	5
Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	5	3
Wisconsin										
Brown Swiss	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	13	13	4
Other States										
Holstein	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Total	10	13	3	26	31	71	420	522	54[illegible]	1/ 33[illegible]
Ecuador:										
Maryland										
Holstein	4	--	--	4	1	13	11	25	29	--
Wisconsin										
Brown Swiss	2	--	--	2	7	--	--	7	9	--
Other States										
Ayrshire	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	11
Holstein	--	--	1	1	--	--	3	3	4	2
Total	6	1	1	8	8	13	14	35	43	1/ 24
El Salvador:										
Connecticut										
Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	1	12	13	13	7
Georgia										
Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	6	6	--
Maryland										
Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	7	7	17
New York										
Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	2	8	10	10	--
New Jersey										
Jersey	--	--	2	2	3	--	78	81	83	35
Wisconsin										
Brown Swiss	2	--	--	2	3	1	--	4	6	8
Holstein	1	1	--	2	47	--	24	71	73	--
Total	3	1	2	6	53	4	135	192	198	1/ 148
Germany, West:										
Iowa										
Brown Swiss	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	2	1
Guernsey	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	4	11
Holstein	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	18
Massachusetts										
Ayrshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	2
Guernsey	--	--	--	--	--	10	17	27	27	10
Jersey	1	--	--	1	--	5	2	7	8	5
Ohio										
Brown Swiss	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	2	3
Guernsey	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	4	17
Holstein	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	13	13	85
Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	6	6	9
Pennsylvania										
Ayrshire	--	--	--	--	--	8	10	18	18	--
Guernsey	--	--	--	--	1	4	5	10	10	21
Holstein	--	--	--	--	1	29	21	51	51	7
Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	7	7	14
Virginia										
Guernsey	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	6	6	9
Holstein	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	5	17
Other States										
Ayrshire	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	3	3	--
Guernsey	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	2	2	8
Holstein	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	3	3	57
Total	1	--	--	1	2	69	101	172	173	1/ 317
Greece:										
Ohio										
Jersey	9	19	--	28	--	--	--	--	28	43
Pennsylvania										
Jersey	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	26
Total	9	20	--	29	--	--	--	--	29	1/ 127
Guatemala:										
Florida										
Ayrshire	--	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	2	--
Brown Swiss	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	2
Guernsey	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	3	1
Holstein	2	5	--	7	--	11	1	12	19	10
Wisconsin										
Holstein	--	1	--	1	--	--	11	11	12	2
Other States										
Brown Swiss	4	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	4	--
Holstein	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Total	7	9	--	16	--	11	15	26	42	1/ 50

Table 2.--Breeding cattle, dairy: Inspections for export from the United States, by country of destination, State of origin, breed, age, and sex, annual 1959 with comparison--continued

Country of destination, State of origin, and breed	Male				Female				Total	
	Under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and over	All ages	Under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and over	All ages	1959	1958
	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head
Haiti:										
Ohio										
Holstein	--	--	--	--	--	1	11	12	12	--
Jersey	--	6	--	6	--	14	--	14	20	--
Total	--	6	--	6	--	15	11	26	32	--
India:										
Ohio										
Holstein	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	2	2	--
Jersey	1	--	--	1	--	3	1	4	5	--
Other States										
Holstein	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	--
Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	--
Total	1	--	--	1	--	6	2	8	9	--
Iran:										
Massachusetts										
Brown Swiss	3	--	--	3	1	--	--	1	4	--
Holstein	2	--	--	2	26	--	--	26	28	--
Total	5	--	--	5	27	--	--	27	32	--
Korea:										
Texas										
Ayrshire	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	2	2	--
Guernsey	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	2	--
Holstein	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	7	7	--
Jersey	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	--
Total	1	--	--	1	11	--	--	11	12	--
Mexico:										
Arizona										
Brown Swiss	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Holstein	--	--	--	--	5	3	13	21	21	--
California										
Ayrshire	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	3	3	--
Brown Swiss	6	8	2	16	--	1	--	1	17	31
Guernsey	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	3	5
Holstein	6	20	13	39	156	5	579	740	779	678
Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	17
Colorado										
Brown Swiss	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--
Guernsey	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	12	12	--
Holstein	5	--	2	7	--	--	275	275	282	8
Illinois										
Holstein	--	--	--	--	--	37	145	182	182	157
Minnesota										
Brown Swiss	--	9	--	9	--	--	2	2	11	--
Holstein	--	1	--	1	--	4	1,165	1,169	1,170	685
New Mexico										
Guernsey	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	1
Holstein	11	5	2	18	--	--	20	20	38	4
New York										
Holstein	--	1	--	1	--	1	195	196	197	333
Texas										
Brown Swiss	--	8	2	10	10	15	13	38	48	10
Guernsey	--	4	2	6	--	1	5	6	12	16
Holstein	4	10	1	15	6	36	148	190	205	180
Jersey	1	6	--	7	8	52	61	121	128	73
Wisconsin										
Holstein	4	17	--	21	--	66	709	775	796	834
Other States										
Brown Swiss	2	1	--	3	--	--	--	--	3	2
Holstein	3	--	1	4	--	--	--	--	4	333
Jersey	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	1
Total	43	92	25	160	187	221	3,348	3,756	3,916	3,510
Panama Canal Zone:										
Delaware										
Holstein	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	2	6
Maryland										
Guernsey	--	1	1	2	--	--	--	--	2	--
Holstein	--	7	--	7	--	--	--	--	7	--
Total	--	8	3	11	--	--	--	--	11	1/ 9
Peru:										
Nebraska										
Holstein	--	1	--	1	1	1	1	3	4	--
New York										
Holstein	1	--	--	1	2	1	4	7	8	--
Ohio										
Brown Swiss	3	8	--	11	2	8	8	18	29	9
Holstein	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	4	--
Total	4	9	--	13	5	10	17	32	45	1/ 68
Taiwan:										
California										
Guernsey	1	--	--	1	--	6	2	8	9	--
Holstein	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	4	4	--
Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	3	6	9	9	--
Total	1	--	--	1	--	10	11	21	22	--
Turkey:										
Massachusetts										
Holstein	17	--	--	17	24	--	--	24	41	--
Jersey	1	--	--	1	2	--	--	2	3	--
Other States										
Holstein	2	--	--	2	3	--	--	3	5	140
Total	20	--	--	20	29	--	--	29	49	1/ 301

Table 2.--Breeding cattle, dairy: Inspections for export from the United States, by country of destination, State of origin, breed, age, and sex, annual 1959 with comparison--continued

Country of destination, State of origin, and breed	Male				Female				Total	
	Under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and over	All ages	Under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and over	All ages	1959	1958
	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head
Venezuela:										
Florida										
Brown Swiss	--	8	6	14	--	8	30	38	52	10
Illinois										
Brown Swiss	4	14	2	20	1	8	71	80	100	72
Holstein	--	3	--	3	2	8	147	157	160	95
Mississippi										
Brown Swiss	2	15	--	17	--	8	43	51	68	--
Holstein	--	1	--	1	--	--	2	2	3	--
Jersey	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	2	--
New Jersey										
Brown Swiss	3	1	--	4	--	--	7	7	11	--
New York										
Brown Swiss	3	24	15	42	1	7	246	254	296	177
Holstein	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	22	22	3
Ohio										
Brown Swiss	7	14	8	29	--	5	127	132	161	207
Holstein	2	2	4	8	--	--	74	74	82	83
Tennessee										
Brown Swiss	--	--	1	1	--	10	4	14	15	--
Holstein	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	5	5	--
Wisconsin										
Brown Swiss	10	13	4	27	--	24	137	161	188	76
Holstein	--	--	--	--	--	10	30	40	40	239
Other States										
Brown Swiss	4	--	1	5	--	1	13	14	19	56
Holstein	--	2	--	2	--	--	1	1	3	2
Total	35	97	43	175	4	94	954	1,052	1,227	1/ 1,067
Other Countries:										
Brown Swiss	1	6	1	8	--	--	--	--	8	71
Guernsey	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	2
Holstein	12	12	3	27	2	--	5	7	34	84
Jersey	3	2	--	5	--	1	2	3	8	64
Total	16	21	4	41	2	1	7	10	51	1/ 235
Grand Total	238	341	146	725	529	668	5,792	6,989	7,714	7,216

1/ Figures above this total are for specified states and breeds only and do not necessarily add to this figure which represents total exports. For more detailed breakdown for 1958, see dairy circular FD 5-59.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official health certificates and test charts of Agricultural Research Service.

Table 3.-Dairy cattle for breeding: Inspections for export from the United States by country of destination, by calendar years, 1959 and 1958

Country of destination	1959	1958
	Head	Head
Mexico	3,916	3,510
Venezuela	1,227	1,067
Canada	1,136	673
Dominican Republic	548	335
El Salvador	198	148
Germany, West	173	317
Costa Rica	61	17
Turkey	49	301
Peru	45	68
Ecuador	43	24
Guatemala	42	50
Cuba	32	257
Haiti	32	26
Iran	32	-
Greece	29	127
Bahamas	16	16
Chile	12	8
Argentina	11	-
Panama Canal Zone	11	9
Philippine Republic	10	32
India	9	-
Italy	9	46
Israel	8	-
Colombia	7	54
Nicaragua	7	14
Japan	4	74
Others	47	43
Total	7,714	7,216

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PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, 1957, 1958, AND INDICATED 1959

Summary

The overall average per capita consumption of fluid milk and dairy products (whole milk equivalent basis) totaled 730 pounds in 1958, compared with 727 pounds in 1957 in the 17 milk-producing countries for which sufficient data are available. Nine countries reported an increase in per capita use while 8 showed a decline.

Per capita use of fluid milk and cream was down again in 1958, although total consumption increased slightly. Butter consumption, both total and per capita, was at a postwar record. Total use was 6.1 billion pounds, up 6 percent from 1957. Consumption of cheese was up again in 1958, both total and per capita. Total canned milk consumption was up slightly, but declined per capita; dried milk consumption was up about 6 percent.

Ireland continued to use the most dairy products per person, with an average whole milk equivalent consumption of 1,555 pounds in 1958. Finland replaced New Zealand as the second largest per capita consumer, with 1,312 pounds to New Zealand's 1,298 pounds per person. The most significant change was Denmark's jump from tenth to fourth place as they increased the milk equivalent use of all dairy products by 198 pounds per person to 1,082 pounds. (See Table 1.)

Finland continued to rank first in per capita use of fluid milk. Ireland increased per capita use of butter 1.9 pounds to 44.5 pounds and replaced New Zealand as the top ranking consumer of this product. France became the leading consumer of cheese in 1958. Switzerland, which tied Norway for first place in 1957, dropped to third place in 1958. The United States continued to rank first in the use of canned (evaporated and condensed) milk, even though per capita use was down 0.6 pounds. Belgium increased dried milk use by 1.8 pounds per person and thus displaced the Netherlands as the chief consumer of this product. The increase in Belgium was entirely due to the increased use of dried skim milk. (See Table 2.)

Indications for 1959

Consumption of dairy products in 1959 will be high, but slightly below the postwar record year, 1958. The rapid and almost continuous increase in butter prices on the London Provision Exchange from June through October, undoubtedly caused at least a moderate decline in per capita use of butter in the United Kingdom.

The long summer drought reduced fluid milk supply and use in some metropolitan areas of Western Europe. Cheese consumption will probably hold at about the 1958 level as prices of this product in the major consuming countries held practically unchanged from the previous year's end. Consumption of fluid milk will be about the same as in 1958, while consumption of canned milks, and of dried milk, particularily nonfat, will show a further gain.

Milk Production Up; Total and Per Capita

Milk production in the 17 countries totaled 373 billion pounds in 1958 compared with 371 billion in 1957. Eleven countries reported an increase in total production. On a per capita basis, 8 reported an increase and one remained unchanged. Australia and France were the exceptions, reporting increases in total production, but decreases per person. The Netherlands, New Zealand, Canada, and West Germany all reported production increases of 4 to 5 percent. There was a slight decrease (less than 1 percent) in the United States, the first decline since 1952.

Consumption of Dairy Products, Milk Equivalent Basis, 1958

Total consumption of fluid milk and dairy products in 1958, on a whole milk equivalent basis in the 17 reporting countries, was up about 2 percent from 1957. This was more than sufficient, for the second consecutive year, to offset the effect of the increase in population. The overall rate of population growth was only a little more than 1 percent. On a whole milk equivalent basis, total use of each of the principal processed dairy products increased in 1958. Butter accounted for nearly 5 billion of the 6-billion-pound increase in total use of dairy products.

Fluid Milk: Per capita consumption of fluid milk at 317 pounds was down again in 1958, off 4 pounds from the 1957 rate of 321 pounds. Eleven countries reported declines in per capita use, one showed no change, and, as in 1957, 5 reported increases from the previous year. Sweden reported the most substantial decline in 1958; per capita use was 424 pounds, down 18 pounds from 1957. The United States and West Germany, 2 of the more populous countries, as well as Switzerland and Canada, also reported material decreases. The most pronounced increases were in the less populous countries of Denmark, Finland, and Ireland. The use of fluid milk in Denmark and Finland was up substantially; there was a diversion of milk from the manufacture of butter and a concerted effort to increase fluid consumption. In the United Kingdom a heavy diversion of milk from manufacturing to fluid use more than offset the effect of reduced milk production, and resluted in a 4-pound per person increase in consumption of fluid milk.

Per Capita Consumption

Butter: The consumption of butter in 1958 was at a record level for the post-war period. The 17-country average per capita consumption amounted to 13.3 pounds, up 0.5 pounds per person over 1957. Ten countries reported gains in per capita use, 4 reported declines and 3 showed no change.

Increased consumption in 1958 was due almost entirely to extremely low prices throughout most of the year in several important consuming countries. The price differential between butter and margarine was narrowed in some countries by industry and government action which reduced the price of butter to consumers, while the price of margarine increased slightly or held steady.

The sharpest gains in per capita consumption were in Denmark, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. The gain of 2.6 pounds per person in the United Kingdom was of particular significance because it followed a similar gain in per capita use in 1957.

In Denmark the highly unusual increase of 9.1 pounds per person was due largely to a sharp reduction, early in the year, in the domestic prices of both fresh and cold storage butter. This action was followed with an extensive advertising campaign to promote increased use of all dairy products. Price reductions and special promotion programs were also important factors contributing to increased per capita consumption in Sweden, Finland, and the Netherlands. In West Germany, despite a virtual ban on butter imports, a 17 percent increase in domestic production kept considerable pressure on prices and per capita consumption gained over 1957.

High domestic prices for butter relative to margarine, appeared to be a major reason for a decline in per capita consumption in Canada and a slight drop in the United States.

In the United States, despite the fact that the support price for butter for the marketing year beginning April 1 was below the 1957 level, the average retail price of butter held virtually unchanged. In contrast, the 1958 average retail price of margarine was down about 4 percent from 1957.

In Canada an increase of 6 cents per pound in the guaranteed support price for butter (58 cents to 64 cents) in the spring of 1958 resulted in a substantially smaller domestic disappearance during the last 3 quarters of the year. As was the case in the United States, margarine was quite favorably priced in Canada, relative to butter. The retail price differential between the 2 products in the various provinces ranged between 35 to 40 cents per pound. As a result, butter consumption in 1958 declined by about 4 percent while the consumption of margarine increased by about 11 percent over 1957.

Cheese: Although only 7 countries reported gains in per capita use of cheese in 1958, the 17-country average per capita consumption was up about 3 percent over 1957. The overall gain in consumption is explained by the facts that (1) consumption in 4 countries remained unchanged from the previous year; (2) all reported declines were quite moderate; (3) with the exception of Italy and Germany, the 6 countries reporting declines in per capita use were among the less populous; and (4) significant gains in per capita use in

France and in the United States and Canada were sufficient to raise total per capita consumption.

With few exceptions, cheese prices were at a postwar low in the first half of 1958. Prices began to move upward in the third quarter and were sharply higher in most countries during the fourth quarter. The moderate decline in United Kingdom consumption was a result of a sharp decline in domestic production and a slightly lower rate of cheese imports.

Condensed and evaporated milk: Total consumption of canned milk (including canned skim milk) in the 13 countries for which data are available, was up very slightly in 1958. Although there was an increase in 9 countries, declines in the remaining 4 nearly offset this increase.

Following a trend, evident for almost a decade, total consumption in the U.S. was down about 1 percent from the 3.4 billion pounds consumed in 1957. Australia, Sweden, and Switzerland were the only other countries to report declines in total use. On a per capita basis, 6 countries reported increases, 3 no change, and 4 showed declines. Australia reported a decrease of 2.1 pounds from the 10.2 pounds of 1957. In Canada there was a decrease of 0.6 pounds per capita, but due to a 2 percent increase in population, total use was up about 6 million pounds. The three major producers in Western Europe, the Netherlands, West Germany, and the United Kingdom, reported substantial increases in total and per capita consumption. West Germany and the United Kingdom each increased domestic product use about 6 percent, to total 663 million pounds and 325 million pounds respectively. The Netherlands increased total product use about 12 percent to 129 million pounds, and reported the largest per capita increase, 1.1 pounds higher than 1957.

Dried Milk; Total consumption of dried milk (including dried skim) was up about 129 million pounds, 8 percent, in 1958. Eight of the 11 reporting countries showed increases; dried skim accounted for the gain in 5 of these. The United States increased total use of dried milk 5 percent to 977 million pounds in 1958. This was due both to the growth in population and to a sizable per capita increase in consumption, both of dry whole and nonfat dry milk.

On a per capita basis, Belgium, France, and Canada reported the most pronounced increases in 1958. The sharp increase in Belgium was reportedly due to institutional and industrial food uses. The Netherlands was the only country to report a substantial decrease in per capita consumption, down 1.0 pound from 1957.

TABLE 1. --MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS: Per capita production and consumption 1/ in 17 countries, 1957 and 1958 2/

Country	Production of fluid milk		Consumption											
			Total consumption in milk equivalent 3/		Fluid milk and cream		Butter		Cheese		Canned milk		Dried milk	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Austria 4/	861	866	632	667	337	340	9.6	11.1	5.7	5.7	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.1
Belgium	912	921	914	912	213	212	22.1	22.1	10.1	10.1	5.4	6.1	5.4	7.2
Denmark	2,617	2,492	884	1,082	361	374	20.2	29.3	15.6	16.7	5/ --	5/ --	5/ --	5/ --
Finland	1,601	1,602	1,265	1,312	656	666	27.9	29.7	5.3	5.3	5/ --	5/ --	5/ --	5/ --
France	1,040	1,032	785	808	211	209	16.1	16.1	16.9	18.6	1.8	2.1	0.7	1.7
Germany, West	722	734	712	696	238	226	16.0	15.7	9.7	9.4	11.8	12.4	2.9	3.1
Ireland	2,206	2,166	1,507	1,555	403	420	42.6	44.5	2.0	1.8	5/ --	5/ --	5/ --	5/ --
Italy 6/	385	423	326	325	120	120	3.5	3.6	15.2	14.9	0.5	0.5	5/ --	5/ --
Netherlands	1,188	1,231	688	726	291	283	9.0	10.9	14.4	15.8	10.5	11.6	6.4	5.4
Norway 4/	1,100	1,082	890	875	503	500	8.5	7.9	17.4	17.8	11.7	12.2	5/ --	5/ --
Sweden	1,207	1,162	987	1,020	442	424	18.4	21.0	16.5	16.4	1.2	1.0	5.0	4.5
Switzerland 4/	1,236	1,242	968	939	441	429	14.3	14.5	17.4	17.7	2.9	2.9	5/ --	5/ --
United Kingdom	515	501	814	857	334	338	17.5	20.1	10.0	9.6	5.9	6.2	4.2	4.3
Australia	1,378	1,362	1,003	991	303	302	28.0	28.0	6.1	5.8	10.2	8.1	5.1	5.3
New Zealand 7/	5,056	5,221	1,340	1,298	475	472	44.4	42.6	6.3	6.2	5/ --	5/ --	2.7	2.2
Canada	1,015	1,035	993	954	424	413	20.2	19.3	5.7	6.6	19.8	19.2	5.6	6.6
United States	736	719	692	691	8/ 402	8/ 397	8.5	8.4	7.8	8.1	20.0	19.4	5.6	5.9

1/ Whole milk equivalent consumption of fluid cream and ice cream included with fluid milk.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Fluid milk and dairy products in terms of whole milk equivalent.
4/ Includes goat milk.
5/ Not available, or not reported separately. A nominal figure for these two items has been included in total milk equivalent.
6/ Includes sheep and goat milk.
7/ Years ending June 30.
8/ Includes milk equivalent for other products consumed; e.g. dry cream, dry whole and malted milk, etc.

TABLE 2. --MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS: Relative position of 17 countries in per capita production and consumption, 1957 and 1958 1/

Country	Production of fluid milk		Consumption											
			Milk equivalent 2/		Fluid milk and cream		Butter		Cheese		Canned milk		Dried milk	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
Ireland	3	3	1	1	7	6	2	1	17	17	3/ --	3/ --	3/ --	3/--
Finland	4	4	3	2	1	1	4	3	16	16	3/ --	3/ --	3/ --	3/--
New Zealand	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	2	12	13	3/ --	3/ --	9	9
Denmark	2	2	10	4	9	9	6	4	5	4	3/ --	3/ --	3/ --	3/--
Sweden	7	8	6	5	4	5	8	7	4	5	10	11	6	6
Australia	5	5	4	6	12	12	3	5	13	14	6	6	5	5
Canada	11	10	5	7	6	7	7	9	15	12	2	2	5/ 2	2
Switzerland	6	6	7	8	5	4	12	12	4/ 1	3	9	9	3/ --	3/--
Belgium	12	12	8	9	15	15	5	6	9	8	8	8	4	1
Norway	9	9	9	10	2	2	16	16	4/ 1	2	4	4	3/ --	3/--
United Kingdom	16	16	11	11	11	11	9	8	8	9	7	7	7	7
France	10	11	12	12	16	16	10	10	3	1	11	10	11	10
Netherlands	8	7	15	13	13	13	14	14	7	6	5	5	1	4
Germany, West	15	14	13	14	14	14	11	11	10	10	3	3	8	8
United States	14	15	14	15	8	8	15	15	11	11	1	1	5/ 2	3
Austria	13	13	16	16	10	10	13	13	14	15	13	13	10	11
Italy	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	6	7	12	12	3/--	3/--

1/ Derived from TABLE 1.
2/ Fluid milk and dairy products in terms of whole milk equivalent.
3/ Not available.
4/ Norway tied with Switzerland for first and second place.
5/ Canada tied with the United States for second and third place.

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MARKET FOR U. S. DAIRY CATTLE

IN EUROPE INCREASING

Recognition of the efficiency and ruggedness of the U. S. dairy animal is spreading in some countries of Western Europe.

Due to this recognition, U. S. Holstein and Brown Swiss cattle are now competing successfully in Italy with Holsteins from West Germany, Denmark, and the Netherlands and with Brown Swiss from Switzerland. The results are being felt by the progressive European breeders who have broken with tradition and used U. S. bulls. Advantages that were enumerated by these breeders were: (1) Heavier production of milk; (2) longer annual lactation periods; (3) earlier sexual maturity; (4) more rapid progress to potential production; and (5) higher ratio of milk to feed.

Transportation costs from the United States will limit the market for females. The market for quality bulls should be good, however, since the investment in such an animal can be spread over from 50 to 3,000 calves per year.

There is still much interest in the need for dual-purpose cattle in Western Europe. The breeders claim that the heavily fleshed cow has more salvage value.

1/ This circular is based on firsthand observations by Fred M. Lege, III, Livestock Marketing Specialist, Dairy and Poultry Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, during a study of possibilities of marketing U. S. dairy cattle and competition for these markets in Italy, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, West Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, France, and the United Kingdom, including the Isles of Jersey and Guernsey.

Italy, Yugoslavia, and Denmark, and possible England, are countries that offer present and possibly increased markets in the future.

The Netherlands and Switzerland do not permit imports of dairy cattle. The French Ministry of Agriculture can permit imports of only such dairy animals (with the exception of the Jersey breed) as meet the conformation requirements for a dual-purpose animal. Farmers and association representatives interviewed in Germany are in favor of a short-coupled, thick-fleshed, small dairy cow. With 2 of these countries prohibiting imports and 2 demanding a type the United States has worked years to eradicate, these 4 countries offer little as potential markets.

Milk consumption in the 8 countries visited was limited by preference for wine, and,in some instances by the quality of the fluid milk. Only in Yugoslavia is the price of milk expensive in terms of labor required to buy it.

ITALY

Data on U. S. dairy cattle exports to Italy proved misleading. First-hand observations proved that the impact and influence on this market far exceeded the number of head imported. In this case, the importers have been men of influence who investigated what they were buying and utilized the animals to their fullest extent. The bulk of the imports have been registered purebred bulls, the identity of which had been maintained. The quality of the animals sent to Italy has been generally satisfactory. This prompted more imports.

The Italian Ministry of Agriculture permits imports of only 3 breeds of dairy cattle: Sementhal, Brown Swiss, and Holstein. The latter two are the only ones the United States can furnish.

Much of the successful introduction of U. S. dairy cattle is due to the import regulations as to production requirements. These requirements for U. S. animals from the United States and Canada are different from those originating in Europe. While this appears to be discrimnatory, the result has been to spotlight the difference in milk production between "American" and "European" type animals. Without this distinction, perhaps the superiority of the "American-type" animals would not have been known earlier.

Another factor that led to the rapid acceptance of "American-type" dairy cattle was the use of the imported bulls in artificial insemination. An artificial insemination program is being sponsored by the Italian Government to help dairymen improve their livestock as quickly as possible. All insemination is done through licensed veterinarians. In this way, even the small dairyman is able to prove the advantage in higher production in his own herd at a nominal fee. The list of sires in service in these bull studs has been forwarded to the Brown Swiss and Holstein-Friesian Breeders" Associations. The bulk of past importations has been, and is expected to continue to be, made by larger (wealthier) breeders.

The desire to breed a dual-purpose animal of the Brown Swiss and Friesian breed was given as the principal reason against using the "American" type. Unless the dairyman can compare the milk yields, he is unlikely to break tradition. Fortunately, enough farmers have seen this difference to make the U. S. selling job easier.

The latest production and type requirements for importation into Italy follow (Ministry of Agriculture circular No. 29, dated July 13, 1959):

	European origin 1/	U. S., Canadian origin
Holstein bulls:		
Minimum age	Already entered in Herd Book. Where there is no Herd Book, 11 mos. minimum	11 months
Pedigree	3-generation pedigree required	3-generation pedigree required
Milk production of dams and the 2 granddams, 305 days:		
First calf	8,800 pounds	11,000 pounds
Second calf	10,120 pounds	12,100 pounds
Third calf	11,440 pounds	13,200 pounds
Minimum fat percentage	3.6	3.6
Type	None required	All animals in 3-generation pedigree, excellent or very good.
Holstein females:		
Pedigree	2 generations	2 generations
Minimum production of dam and 2 granddams, 305 days:		
First calf	8,360 pounds	11,000 pounds
Second calf	9,680 pounds	12,100 pounds
Third calf	11,000 pounds	13,200 pounds
Fourth calf	---	14,300 pounds
Minimum fat percentage	3.6	3.6
Type	None required	All in 3-gen. pedigree excellent or very good.

(See footnotes at end of page 4.)

	European origin 1/	U. S., Canadian origin
Brown Swiss bulls	Bulls and females allowed from Switzerland; females only allowed from Austria and West Germany	Bulls and females allowed
Minimum age for import	10 months	11 months
Pedigree required	3 generations	3 generations
Production of milk by dam and 2 granddams in 305 days:		
First calf	7,700 pounds	9,900 pounds
Second calf	8,910 pounds	11,000 pounds
Third calf	10,120 pounds	12,100 pounds
Fourth calf	---	13,100 pounds 2/
Minimum fat content percentage:		
Dams' milk	3.8 up to 440 pounds 3.6 - 3.7 if production is 880 pounds or over	3.8
Type	None required	All animals in third-generation pedigree must be excellent or very good
Brown Swiss females:		
Pedigree required	3 generations	3 generations
Minimum milk production of dams and 2 granddams:		
First calf	8,140 pounds	9,900 pounds
Second calf	9,350 pounds	11,000 pounds
Third calf	10,560 pounds	12,100 pounds (15 percent more if lactation is 365 days)
Type	None required	All animals in 3-generation pedigree have to be excellent or very good.
Minimum fat percentage	3.8 up to 440 pounds 3.6 to 3.7 if production is high as 890 pounds	3.8

1/ The Netherlands, West Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

2/ These must be 15 percent higher, if lactation is 365 instead of 305 days.

These requirements must be met before any dairy animal can enter Italy under the present regulations. Only Brown Swiss and Holstein dairy cattle can be imported to Italy at present. Past imports have been acceptable quality; this is why there is a market today. Exporters need to explain what different U. S. production testing and awards mean to potential customers. Italians are cost-conscious in purchase of animals. Exporters can point out practical steps they have taken to cut their costs and how their more efficient cows paid the bill.

The United States has the largest selection of these 2 breeds. Last, and the most important factor, the Italian purchaser is buying the animal because he is convinced it will make him more money than one he could buy in Europe. His successful purchase will make him and his associates U. S. customers. If U. S. exporters continue to sell high quality cattle, competition will take care of itself.

SWITZERLAND

This country's dairy cattle are largely Brown Swiss and Sementhal. Switzerland is not a market for U. S. cattle now or in the foreseeable future.

Imports from the United States are prohibited. Since about one-half of the dairymen are in the purebred business, they are not greatly concerned with insemination.

Switzerland is losing some of its markets in Europe, particularly Yugoslavia, and is now setting its sights on Latin America. The Swiss Government financially encourages cattle exports. Cattle numbers are close to the sensitive total at which export aid begins.

From observations in Latin America, the very factors which the Swiss breeders have been emphasizing will be to the U. S. breeders' advantage, for these reasons: (1) The importers will not be looking for draft animals when they buy dairy cattle; (2) milk is sold by volume, with little or no premium for fat; (3) there is no premium for fancy meat; (4) the quality of roughage is not as high as in Switzerland, and the type cow bred in the United States has more capacity to utilize Latin American forage.

Swiss breeders have bred in a beefiness and shortleggedness which is unlike the U. S. Brown Swiss. The U. S. Brown Swiss is a milk cow proven capable of adjustment to the climates and temperatures of Latin America. The U. S. Brown Swiss is a bigger-framed cow than her counterpart in Switzerland which we saw, so can furnish a steer to satisfy the Latin American market for meat. The only points where the Swiss breeders could compete in the Latin American Market is through sales service, follow-through, and possibly financing.

YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslavia is building up animal production. Their plan calls for the importation of 7,000 breeding cattle, both dairy and beef, in 1960. Large-scale importations from the United States are ruled out by the cost of ocean freight. However, the United States can participate in the market for breeding bulls in Yugoslavia. Since a bull can serve as many as 5,000 head of cows per year through artificial insemination, an extra $100 or $200 on the freight of such an animal is no serious handicap.

U. S. breeders are fortunate in having the psychological groundwork as well as the actual tests already completed. U. S. cattle have been introduced and proven most satisfactory. A Yugoslav official, who has seen U. S. cattle, prefers them to the same breeds of European origin. He prefers to import cattle from more severe climates, such as the U. S. West and Southwest, because he feels they are better adapted to Yugoslavia.

The Novi Sad Fair in April 1960 would be an ideal opportunity for the U. S. breeders to enter this market. Bulls should be selected carefully for soundness and for heavy production on both sides of the pedigree. As in any new market, U. S. breeders should make sure that the animals offered are the quality and price to assure more business. Yugoslavia's milk supply is short, and milk is priced relatively high for Europe.

WEST GERMANY

There are four principal dairy breeds: Brown Swiss, Red and Whites, Red Danes, and the Friesians. The latter two are most predominant. American-type dairy cows are hard to sell in West Germany. Cows in herds, of the kind we liked in U. S. herds, were not liked by German breeders.

West Germany imported over 17,000 head of dairy breeding cattle in 1957 from all countries. The U. S. portion of these animals was only 150 head. In the limited amount of time available in West Germany, it was found that the 150 U. S. head were principally donated Holstein females, and that commercial sales, if any, were of no consequence.

Milk is very modestly priced.

In the Ostfriesland area was seen the only hopeful sign for a future market in West Germany. The bull "Hardus" that had been champion at the National Show is presently standing in the AI stud at Norden. This bull is a different type than the breeders are used to, and he more closely resembles the "American" type. His win in that show has created much breeder interest.

Only 14 percent of the cows in this area are being bred artificially. The Association and purebred breeders alike would like to keep it this low. Since one-half of the milk producers are purebred breeders, they can exert significant control over the AI program. The cost to the farmer for the AI is $6 for the semen per cow (up to 4 inseminations per cow) and, in addition, $3 to the veterinarian for each insemination. All AI work is done by licensed veterinarians.

The Herd Book in the Oldenberg area began in 1880. The average size farm is 34 acres, and some 63 percent of the 74,000 cows in the area are on farms of 15 to 18 acres. They have 600 bulls in service for the 74,000 cows (123 cows per bull). Some 70 percent of all the cows are on milk control. The breeders' objective has been to get a 13,200-pound average milk production per cow on 300 days, 3 milkings per day, with a 4-percent fat content. The present trend is 2 milkings per day, because of high labor costs. AI in this area is only about 10 percent. The association fears too extensive in-breeding in these small herds if AI develops too rapidly. The smaller herds will discourage imports from the United States of anything but bulls to use in AI service.

Bull prices in this area are not very good, so bulls are inspected, and those not passing inspection must be sold as beef. This is done at about 12 to 14 months of age.

There is little market potential in West Germany.

DENMARK

The visit to Denmark was made to study competition for world dairy cattle markets. Danish cattle exports rose from 129 head in 1954 to 17,457 in 1958. The methods used to build this volume of exports were well planned, merchandising methods, such as:

(1) Entire herds of cattle were established in foreign countries. Proper care and acclimation were ensured by Danish herdsmen sent along with the cattle. These men could also act as breed promotion specialists while instructing the new owners. Results of these introductions were widely advertised.

(2) Herds of cattle were sent to trade fairs with Danish breed promotion specialists. This increased the sales to East and West Germany as well as to Yugoslavia.

(3) Only registered cattle are exported from Denmark. To further assure the buyer of getting breeding cattle and not just trading cattle:

- (a) Cattle must have been born on seller's farm or been there at least 9 months;
- (b) The herd must have been free of foot-and-mouth disease for the past 9 months;
- (c) The herd has to be free of tuberculosis and brucellosis;
- (d) The inspector at the point of export can reject any animal if the general appearance and conformation do not meet minimum requirements.

(4) Production records are required on dams of animals exported. The export market is mainly for 2-year-old bred heifers. Bulls are exported in limited numbers at an average age of 2 to 4 years. The average price in November 1959, for the bred heifers and cows was reported as approximately 2,000 kroner ($262), f.o.b. Denmark.

The composition of Danish dairy cattle follows: Holstein, 15.9 percent; Jersey, 7.8 percent; Milking Shorthorn, 3.6 percent; and Red Danish Milkrace, 69.5 percent. The total number is 1,500,000 head.

Taking into account the cattle population, veterinary restrictions, conformation, and production requirements as well as market price, the Danish experts estimate the annual potential export volume at 15,000 Red Danish Milkrace; 5,000 Holstein, and 5,000 Jersey--a total of 25,000 head per year.

The Danish retail price of milk is very cheap in relation to the minimum wage rate.

About 95 percent of Danish cows are bred by artificial insemination. This was the highest percentage of any country visited.

The Danes are the most aggressive and ingenious salesmen U. S. exporters are likely to encounter in meeting competition from Europe. They are interested in what the U. S. breeders are doing.

THE NETHERLANDS

This is the second largest U. S. competitor for world markets for dairy cattle. No cattle importations are allowed into the Netherlands. The visit to this country was, therefore, one to study the competitive situation.

For the past 3 years, 1957-59, the Dutch exports have averaged 1,600 breeding bulls and 13,300 breeding cows. (Italy has taken about 4,200 bulls and 11,766 cows in the past 3 years. In the same 3-year period, Yugoslavia took 8,507 head; West Germany, 6,303; and Belgium-Luxembourg, 4,934.)

West Germany's purchases are decreasing sharply, as are Italy's and Belgium's purchases. Yugoslavia, on the other hand, has increased purchases from 543 head in 1956 to 5,717 head in 1958. This is expected to remain heavy for the next few years.

The average age of exports was about 1 year. The average price for cows in November 1959 fluctuated between approximately 800 ($213) and 4,000 guilders ($1,066). The price of bulls at this time varied from 700 ($187) to 50,000 ($13,333) guilders.

The potential export volume is unknown, but the present rate of exports might be maintained indefinitely without depleting the present cattle population, or even be increased if more markets could be found at satisfactory prices.

The Dutch have basic requirements for export, similar to those of USDA, i.e."freedom from tuberculosis, brucellosis, and other infectious diseases." However, the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture can also enforce the following regulations: (a) require animals for export to meet standards laid out by the importing country; (b) require a certificate of origin stating the animals came from a farm free of infectious diseases; (c) require that only animals inoculated with a trivalent vaccine against foot-and-mouth disease within not less than 14 days or more than 4 months are eligible (this serum is available from the Dutch Government at a reduced price); (d) examination against udder infection; (e) the Dutch Government has a quarantine station at Hook of Holland for animals for shipment to countries which require a quarantine period before export.

The conformation of the export animal has to be approved before entry into the Herd Book or, if they are too young for entry, they must have conformation and color markings that will insure their entry into the Herd Book. (Grade Animals are also exported, but with less control.)

Production records of any female exported must be supplied, where known; if not, then the dam's production record. If the first 2 cannot be met, then the records of both granddams must be given. Production should be given on the dam of any bull for export; but, if not, the production of both granddams must be given.

The Dutch farmer gets 29 Dutch cents (7.7 cents, U.S.) guaranteed by the Ministry of Agriculture, for milk testing 3.7 percent fat. Retail milk sells for 44 Dutch cents (11.7 cents, U. S.) after it has been reduced to 2.5 percent butterfat. The 1.2 percent is removed before selling retail to make butter and other products. The minimum wage rate in the cities does not make the relative price of milk high.

While fat percentage is still the most important factor in selling milk for industrial uses, several Dutch plants are beginning to buy milk on the ratio of protein content. The ratio is 2/3 importance on fat, 1/3 on protein. More factories each month are beginning to buy on this basis.

In October 1958, the testing of cows for protein as well as butterfat began. Now they have records on 15,000 to 20,000 cows (80,000 records for fat alone).

Breeders in many cases have their own bulls and use AI supplementally. One co-op visited at Alblesserwaard was composed of 900 farmers with 18,000 cows, and is using 17 bulls.

Breeders are more export-conscious than in any country visited. They were eager to show their cattle and to learn what U. S. breeders are doing to meet the problems that face all world breeders. They were extremely cooperative in answering questions.

The difference in type of cows seen was apparent from the first farm visited, but not so markedly different from the "American" type as the German Friesian. The cows seen differ from the "American" type, primarily in being smaller, coarser over the withers, shorter in the body, heavier muscled in the fore and hind quarters, and in the unevenness and shape and texture of the udder. This type cow is well established in Europe as a dual-purpose animal.

Dutch emphasis on the Latin American market will increase in the next few years.

Artificial insemination is well established (48 percent), and still growing.

UNITED KINGDOM

Isle of Jersey.--This island is small, and cattle numbers are only 9,600 head. No breeds except Jersey are permitted on the island. The competition from housing is causing inflated farmland prices and increasing production costs.

The Jersey islanders feel that exports of 2,000 head a year would be necessary to keep their industry healthy. The present rate is 400 head. This is one of the few places that can meet USDA import health regulations.

Some of the breeders are anxious to get artificial insemination established, to avoid keeping so many bulls or to increase export income. They possibly could use U. S. semen to outcross their closely bred animals.

Jersey is a resort. The permanent population is about 60,000 persons, but, during the summer, there will be as many as 125,000 visitors. With only 6,000 cows in milk, it is difficult to furnish the visitors and local residents with as much as 2 glasses of milk per day. When the summer season is over, there is a large milk surplus.

The price paid to the Jersey farmer is 1 shilling 2 pence (U.S. 16.2 cents), and the retail price is 1 shilling 6 pence (U. S. 21 cents).

Isle of Guernsey.--Guernsey's cattle numbers suffered in World War II and has only recently recovered to near its prewar level. All recording of purebred animals ceased during the occupation.

All the milk production is centralized at the State's dairy, and is increasing steadily. Guernsey, like Jersey, is a vacation spot, and the dairymen cannot profit from the large influx of visitors without having a surplus the rest of the year.

As in Jersey, competition from housing is causing severe inflation in land values and, in turn, increased cost of production. The price of milk to the farmer is one shilling, three pence, per quart (17.5 U. S. cents), and the retail price is one shilling seven pence per quart (22 cents U. S.). This milk is all sold pasteurized and in paper cartons. The farmer gets almost the same portion of the retail price in Guernsey as in Jersey, but the retail price is relatively cheaper than in Jersey.

Artificial insemination is receiving more and more emphasis, and much effort is being expended to develop proven bulls.

Exports to the United States were curtailed in 1959, during a quarantine period imposed on Guernsey because of a foot-and-mouth disease outbreak on a neighboring island. The quarantine was to end in early 1960 if no new outbreaks occurred.

These cattle are smaller and more delicate than the Guernseys of the United States. Imports of breeding cattle into Guernsey are forbidden, with the result that over a long period of time the animals become very much inbred. It may be very advantageous to the cattle industry on Guernsey to import some U. S. semen.

The production of the cows on both Jersey and Guernsey could be improved 10 to 20 percent by putting them under U. S. management and feeding programs.

England.--The Reading Holstein Bull Show was observed and the new "Classification Scheme" which is being introduced to the English breeders was explained. The British Friesian Society has reached a point now where it must determine which type to set up as "Ideal"--the dual-purpose "Dutch" type, or the "Dairy" or "American" type. A small group of breeders indicated the decision will be to work for the "American" type. However, any changes will be gradual. This would be breaking with a long and well established tradition for a dual-purpose animal.

U. S. Ayrshire breeders may be interested in the number of cows qualifying in the Production Clubs in England. They are:

200,000 Pound Club--4 members (highest 14 lactations 210,483 pounds of milk, 8470 pounds of fat)
150,000 Pound Club--73 members
100,000 Pound Club--1,843 members

FRANCE

France has 3 well known dairy breeds, known in the United States: Holstein (called Friesian), Brown Swiss (called Brune des Alpes), and Jersey. Each of these breeds maintains a Herd Book in France.

The Holsteins have the most registered animals of any breed in France. There are 2,469 bulls and 47,776 cows permanently entered in the Herd Book and 18,784 bulls and 38,911 cows conditionally entered, awaiting final classification and tests of production. Bulls have to be inspected at 1 year of age, and cows have to be 2 years old. The dams of animals entered in the Herd Book have to be under milk control. The Herd Book is "open"; that is, any animal with 3 generations of top cross of purebred Friesian sires can be entered if its conformation and milk production meet minimum requirements.

At least 65 to 70 percent of all Holstein cows are artificially inseminated. The bulls used in AI are subject to the approval of the French Ministry of Agriculture. The ministry is reported to be anxious to establish a dual-purpose-type Friesian and will not approve any other type for use in France. Information is that this control is also extended to privately owned bulls, and that any importations have to be inspected and approved as the dual-purpose type.

French breeders are reported to be leaning more to the "American" type animal than to the "Dutch" dual-purpose type, but it is reported that the control by the Ministry makes progress very slow.

French milk is required to have 26 grams of butterfat per liter (2.6 percent). Until recently, the requirement was 28 grams (2.8 percent) per liter. The price of milk (expressed in terms of minutes' wages of the minimum wage earner) is very reasonable at only 18 minutes' work to pay for a liter.

The sensitiveness of the price in relation to consumption is best shown in the introduction of the "Tetrapac" paper milk cartons. In the cities where the price was the same as glass containers, sales in paper completely replaced glass (Strasbourg, Nantes, and Lyons). On the other hand, in Paris, the price of milk in Tetrapac containers was 5 francs higher (about 1 U. S. cent) than in glass containers, and the introduction was not successful.

On the basis of these observations, the only conceivable market potential for U. S. dairy breeds would be for the Jersey breed. Among the 300 breeders of purebred Jerseys in France, there should be a chance to sell a few top-quality bulls for the AI work.

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